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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TO AGREE UPON A POLICY

Republican Senate Steering Committee Will Meet To-Day.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO COME UP

Request of Democratic Leaders for Permission to Repeal the Sugar Differential One of the Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A call was issued by Mr. Allison this afternoon for a meeting of the Republican Steering Committee of the Senate to be held to-morrow morning in the room of Senator Hale. The whole situation so far as the Senate is concerned will be discussed, and a programme of action on the part of the minority will be considered. Those conversant with the conditions as they exist in the Senate to-day know that the Republicans are somewhat divided on the question of party policy, but it is said that the division is made up of two factions so utterly out of proportion that the weaker will be compelled to give way to the stronger.

The great majority of the Republican members of the Senate are opposed to any further agitation of the tariff, or to the transaction of any business other than the passage of the appropriation bills, and it may be assumed as a certainty in advance that the Steering Committee will so decide at its meeting to-morrow.

The meeting has been called as a result of the request of some Democratic Senators that certain provisions of the tariff act, and particularly that imposing discriminating duty on German sugar, may be changed without partisan opposition on the part of the Republicans. The leaders are opposed to the granting of the request, and it is for the purpose of satisfying the Democrats of the impossibility of giving the relief they ask that this meeting is said to have been called.

The answer of the Republicans to the Democratic request will be, it is said, that the evils complained of may be eradicated by the re-enactment of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law and the formation of new commercial arrangements with the European countries.

Republican leaders say there was no protest from Germany or any other power while the recent law was in force, and that the only proper solution to the problem is to put sugar on the free list and restore reciprocity. This they would be willing to do, but, that being refused, they will do nothing, telling the Democrats that the law was of their own making, and they must settle the difficulty in some way of their own finding.

Republicans also have been urged to permit the expurgation from the income-tax law of that provision that requires railroad corporations to furnish a list of all their employes and the salaries they are paid, regardless of whether those salaries are within or without the taxable amount. The railroads, and particularly some of those in the West, have opposed this provision of the law, and represent that it will cost a vast amount of money to comply with it.

In regard to this, Republicans say that if the door is opened for amendment here, dozens of other Senators will push against it, and, the barrier being down, the whole tariff debate will be opened up anew. This, Republicans say, they cannot permit, as it again would unsettle business and trade.

One Republican leader, when asked if he would not advise the modification of this clause, met the request by pointing out to the Senator who waited upon him that it was apparent that the railroads who opposed the law had not studied it carefully. If they had, he said, they would have discovered that there was no provision affixed providing for a penalty or the punishment of those who should violate it.

In discussing this matter with one of the members of the Democratic Steering Committee, this Senator sarcastically referred to this omission as one of the evidences of the "stupidity" of the party that made the recent tariff act, who, instead of providing a penalty for its violation broad enough to cover the whole act, had sandwiched their penalties between its divisions, remembering to apply them in some cases and omitting them altogether in others. The income tax division of the tariff act was one of those where there had been a lapse of memory.

These and many other phases of the situation will be up for discussion at the meeting of the Steering Committee to-morrow morning, and the judgment of the leaders as heretofore expressed will, beyond doubt, be indorsed by the Senators who are charged by the minority with the management of its political course of procedure in the Senate.

SURPRISING CLAIMS FOR MILEAGE

Two Army Officers Appear to Have Ignored a Well-Known Rule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Two army engineer officers have been making an effort to secure "mileage" on a recent trip in a way that has surprised the authorities by the originality of the claim. The law allows those who travel under orders eight cents a mile for the distance covered.

An officer must go the shortest way, with the least expense of time. Claims for traveling expenses have been disallowed as appearing to have ignored the well-known rules. Col. Comstock and Lieut. Zinn, on duty at St. Louis, on the Mississippi River Commission, were ordered to proceed to New-Orleans. Part of the distance, 1,144 miles, was covered by steamer, the conveyance being a Government boat.

Under an old law, the wording of which permitted the claim on a technicality, the engineers put in bills for mileage at four cents per mile for the 1,144 miles by Government steamer. As the mileage is intended to defray the extra expense of officers incident to travel and absence from home, and as the travel by Government boat was attended with no personal outlay by the officers, the claim for mileage while on board the United States steamer has been disallowed.

Danger of Depleting Oyster Beds.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 6.—Taking advantage of the opening of Shinnecock Bay, which was declared free to residents of the town of Southampton after Jan. 1 by the Town Board, baymen are scouring the 500 or 600 acres of natural oyster beds in those waters, with the result that in a few weeks they will be entirely depleted.

This is causing doubt as to the wisdom of declaring the bay free.

In those waters are several thousand acres of barren bottoms, and millions of oyster seeds. Many oyster planters are anxious to lease the grounds and pay the town a revenue. It is argued that no one will want to cultivate the barren bottoms for the benefit of any one who happens along.

A special meeting of the Town Board has been called to consider the subject.

A Town to be Sued.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6.—The South Orange Township Committee has instructed its counsel, Col. Edward L. Price, to sue the borough of Vailsburg for the amount of money due it for street gas lights furnished while it was a part of South Orange.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC CURRENT

Camden Man Steps on an Electric Wire—Electricity Passes Through His Body for Half an Hour.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 6.—A helpless and horrified crowd stood for half an hour this evening on Tenth Street, below Carpenter, and watched the full force of an electric-light current pass through the body of a man who had been killed by stepping upon a live wire.

While Harry Schaeffer, a young silk weaver, was walking along Tenth Street this evening he stepped upon a broken electric-light wire that was trailing on the pavement. As the shock of the current passed through him, Schaeffer threw up his hands and fell to the pavement, crying out: "My God, won't some one lift me up?"

In falling, Schaeffer was thrown upon a mass of broken telephone wires that had been left lying in the street since the recent storm, and his feet remaining across the live wire, his body completed the circuit, and the current constantly passed through him into the heap of wire. A crowd speedily gathered, but no one dared to go to the man's assistance.

As the current passed through the body it distorted the features into horrible grimaces, and the terror-stricken spectators were uncertain whether the man was alive or dead.

The current finally was turned off and the body was picked up. The first shock undoubtedly killed the man, and he felt no pain after he fell to the pavement. The soles of his shoes were burned through, and his face where it had rested against the wires was burned to the bone.

WAS JUSTICE HOGAN'S SON FAVORED?

Charged He Was Not Arrested When Other Arrests Were Made.

Ten young men were brought before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning on a charge of having played billiards and of boisterous conduct at 12:45 o'clock Sunday morning. They were Harris Semansky, the proprietor of the billiard room at 112 Eighth Avenue, where the arrests were made; Jacob Lowenstein, his helper; Christian Faulkner of 326 West Fifteenth Street, Frederick Whitcomb of 227 West Sixteenth Street, Henry Sawyer of the same address, John Allison of 253 West Eighteenth Street, Henry J. Halpin of 121 West Nineteenth Street, William Robertson of 417 West Eighteenth Street, Frank Bennett of 110 West Eighteenth Street, and Lemuel Wylie of 417 West Eighteenth Street.

Justice Taintor held Semansky, the proprietor, in $300 bail, and the other prisoners each in $100 bail for trial.

Semansky asked Justice Taintor why two young men who were in the billiard room were not arrested. One of these, he said, was Police Justice Hogan's son, and the other was John O'Connor.

"I can only treat with people who have been brought before me," said Justice Taintor. "I cannot give you any information about that."

Then, turning to the policeman who was in charge, Justice Taintor asked him: "How is it about the charge that Judge Hogan's son was not arrested?"

The policeman replied: "I did not see Judge Hogan's son there at all. I arrested the men I saw playing there."

Justice Taintor, in looking over the complaints again, saw that no special charge of keeping his saloon open had been made against Proprietor Semansky, and that he was only charged with playing billiards and with bolsterous conduct, and so reduced his bail to $100.

WELCOME SPECIE FOR ST. JOHN'S

More Expected To-day to Establish a New Savings Bank.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 6.—The steamer Silvia, from Halifax, arrived here to-day and brought $150,000 in specie. She also had on board the officials of the Bank of Montreal, who will open a branch of that bank in this city to-morrow. The specie will be used in the payment of the salaries of the Government officials, and will help in a great measure to stimulate trade through the circulation of the money.

The steamer Corean, from Liverpool, which is due here to-morrow, has on board another $100,000, $50,000 of which is for a savings bank in this city and the remainder is consigned to business houses.

A report was placed in circulation to-day that the Government will appoint a local commission to investigate the manner in which the civil service laws have been administered, and to make a report specifying where reductions of the force in the different departments of the Government can be made without injury to the public service. It is stated that the appointment of this commission is intended to offset the recommendations of a royal commission, the appointment of which has been clamorously demanded, but it is claimed that the public will have no confidence in the recommendations of the local commission, because it is of the belief that the members composing it will be partisan.

The terrible destitution which is prevailing in some quarters here was the subject of the sermons preached in several churches to-day, and the congregations were urged to be as charitable as possible in their contributions of clothing, food, or money for the relief of the suffering poor.

FIRE IN MAYOR STRONG'S HOUSE

It Did Very Little Damage, but Called Out Many Firemen.

A hurry call for a large section of one of the city's most important departments was sent out from the house of Mayor Strong, 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon.

There was a fire in the Mayor's house soon after dinner. It did not amount to much, but it excited the Mayor, his household, the neighbors, and the Fire Department for nearly half an hour.

Mr. Strong's cook, they said at the house, was to blame for the disturbance. At any rate, somebody in her part of the house emptied into an ash barrel the contents of a stove without waiting until combustion had ceased. The cook's department was soon afterward deserted by the servants, eager for their "Sunday out."

Mr. Strong was in his study, when the odor of smoke attracted his attention. He did not wait to find out the location of the fire, but at once sent an alarm to the district messenger office.

When the engines arrived the fire had been extinguished. Mr. Strong declined to say how much damage had been done, but the firemen say the fire did not destroy more than a few dollars' worth of property.

SHOT DOWN BY MEXICANS

Father and Son Killed and the Mother Badly Wounded.

TUCSON, Arizona, Jan. 6.—News was brought in by to-day's stage from Mammoth that F. M. Doll, a prosperous rancher and merchant; his son, twenty-one years old, and his wife were murderously assaulted by Mexicans near their ranch on the Aravaipa, Graham County, last evening. They were driven together, and without warning the Mexicans opened fire, killing Doll and his son.

Mrs. Doll was shot in the face, and the assassins would have killed her also but for a team coming from an opposite direction. Seeing the approaching wagon the Mexicans fled. Mrs. Doll will recover. A posse is pursuing the miscreants.

William Lloyd Garrison on Single Tax.

William Lloyd Garrison addressed a single tax audience at Chickering Hall last evening. Single tax, he said, was now the only practical reform before the public. Socialism was merely a dreamy idea.

Mr. Garrison said he had been visited by preachers, who said they were in favor of the single tax theory, but they were afraid to preach it because such a step would mean the loss of their bread and butter.

RHODA THE INCENDIARY

Set the House Afire Because She Didn't Like Her Stepfather.

PICTURE, STOVE, CHANDELIER FELL

Neighbors Got to Talking About Spooks—Capt. Rhodes Induced the Fifteen-Year-Old Girl to Confess.

The mystery about the nine fires Friday and Saturday in the house of Adam Colwell, 84 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, has been solved.

Fire Marshal Brymer and Detective Sergeant Zundt investigated the case and gave it up. Capt. Rhodes of the Manhattan Avenue Station took the matter up and yesterday secured a confession from Mr. Colwell's daughter, Rhoda Castleton.

Rhoda is fifteen years old, of light complexion, well built, and rather pretty, and has been at home since Dec. 17. It took three-quarters of an hour to get her to talk.

While Mrs. Colwell and Rhoda were engaged in cleaning house on Friday there was a loud crash in the parlor. On going into that room, Mrs. Colwell found that the picture over the mantelpiece had fallen. It carried with it some fancy articles, which were also broken.

Returning to the kitchen, she found Rhoda at work. Then she went into the bedroom and heard another crash. The stove had turned over without any apparent reason.

Mrs. Colwell began to get uneasy, and when her husband came home she told him what had happened. While she was talking he said he thought something was burning, and on going into the parlor found the lambrequin over the mantel on fire. While he was putting out the flames the chandelier fell to the floor, covering everything with dust.

Mrs. Colwell was dazed. Her husband was puzzled. Rhoda was still at work in the kitchen. Then Rhoda followed her mother into the bedroom, and helped her clean the bed. As Mrs. Colwell was going out she discovered that the bed was on fire.

Engines answered three calls to the house, and each time put out a small fire.

The firemen said the flames were caused by an incendiary, but the Colwells didn't see how an incendiary could do anything when they were in the house.

Fire Marshal Brymer visited the house on Saturday. He found it on fire. But he could not account for the flames, either. He questioned the whole family without result.

The nine fires on Friday and Saturday caused damage of over $400 to the furniture, while the grocery store of John Murphy, on the ground floor, was damaged $1,000.

Capt. Rhodes sent for Mr. and Mrs. Colwell and their daughter Rhoda, and tried to ascertain from them the cause of the fires. They said they were not in any way to blame for them. They were allowed to return to their home, though Capt. Rhodes was not satisfied.

He determined yesterday to solve the mystery, in order to quiet the neighbors, who were talking somewhat excitedly about spooks. He sent for the girl Rhoda.

She appeared at the station house, and denied all knowledge of the cause of the fires. But after a little persuasion she acknowledged that she did not like her stepfather and that she wanted her mother to move from the neighborhood.

The Captain kept at her, and at last she admitted that she had set the place on fire nine times, and had caused all the damage.

She said she did it in order to frighten her mother, so she would move.

Capt. Rhodes ascertained that Rhoda had lived with the family of J. L. Hope, in Broadway, Flushing, L. I., and that while she was there several fires had occurred.

Mr. Hope was sent for, and he stated that there had been two fires in the parlor and one in the clothes closet, which caused in all a damage of $700. While others suspected Rhoda, Mr. Hope said he did not, as she appeared to be too good a girl to do anything of the kind. Rhoda worked for Mr. Hope from Nov. 19 to Dec. 17.

After her confession, Rhoda was placed in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is now in its shelter in Livingston Street. It is said that when she was younger she was troubled with St. Vitus's dance, and was treated at Bellevue Hospital, this city. Her mother cannot assign any reason for her daughter's queer actions.

A STATUE OF THE SAVIOUR BURNED

Figures of the Virgin and the Magi Scorched in a Sisters' Chapel.

A fire that started in the crib or manger holding a figure of the infant Jesus before the altar in the house occupied by the Sisters of St. Francis, 106 Sullivan Street, consumed the manger and the figure at 8:45 yesterday morning. A statue of the Virgin Mary and also several figures representing the Magi, or wise men of the East, were scorched.

The manger containing the statue of the infant Jesus was directly before the altar in the chapel, which is on the second floor of the house. The sisters are attached to the Church of St. Anthony, which adjoins their house. Their mission is to teach the poor children of the neighborhood. The manger, with the infant Jesus, the figure of the Virgin, and the figures of the Magi had been placed in front of the altar Christmas Eve.

Services were held in the little chapel yesterday, and Sister Agnes, the last one to leave the chapel, was just about to pass through the chapel door when she heard a crackling sound. She turned back, and discovered the fire. She summoned Sister Louise, who has charge of the sisters. Other sisters were called, and the fire was extinguished before the arrival of the firemen.

A large painting of St. Anthony was ruined. Sister Louise said she could not estimate the loss. The police say it will be $50, but it is probably a much larger amount.

Shot Her Husband Dead.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Stella Flint, thirty-two years old, shot her husband, William A. Flint, a baker, twenty-three years old, through the head this morning, killing him almost instantly. His mother, Mrs. John B. Flint, tried to interfere, but Stella turned her pistol upon her mother-in-law and sent one bullet into her left arm and another into her right shoulder.

It is thought that the deed was committed during an attack of insanity. The parties all lived together, and were not a happy family.

Train Engulfed in a Snowslide.

RENOVO, Penn., Jan. 6.—Snowslides from the Alleghany Mountains this morning engulfed a Philadelphia and Erie Railroad train between Ritchie and Hyner, a few miles east of here. The train was released this evening after a crew of several hundred men had cleared away the snow for a distance of nearly five miles.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TORONTO

Loss Estimated at About a Million Dollars—A Fireman Killed and Several Others Badly Hurt.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 6.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning. It originated in the basement of The Toronto Globe Building, and that building and several others were burned to the ground.

ROBERT BOWERY, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall.

The following firemen were injured:

ARDAGH, —, Chief of the Fire Department; gash in forehead, and back injured.

DAVIDSON, JAMES; badly crushed and otherwise hurt.

FORSYTH, FRANCIS; cut about head and injured internally.

FOSTER, ROBERT; legs broken and internally injured.

SAUNDERS, HARRY; badly crushed and injured otherwise.

LUNDLEY, CHARLES; internal injuries; may die.

The following properties were destroyed: Globe Building and plant, $150,000; Nicholas Rooney, dry goods, building and stock, $40,000; Harry Webb, restaurant, building and contents, $70,000; McKinnon & Co., dry goods, building and stock, $270,000; Toronto Lithograph Company, which occupied part of the Globe Building, loses everything, but loss not estimated. The following properties were more or less injured, but the losses are not yet estimated: Michie & Co., grocers; Brough & Caswell, printers; Haworth & Co., leather belting; Miller & Richards, printers' supplies.

The loss probably will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

All the files and records of The Globe office are burned. The paper has secured temporary quarters, and will issue as usual tomorrow.

A severe storm prevailed throughout the progress of the fire, and the wind blew a gale from the north, carrying embers several miles away, but the snow extinguished them, and prevented a more serious conflagration.

The Canada Wire Mattress Works at Toronto Junction were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $35,000; covered by insurance.

WILD RIDE ON AN ELECTRIC CAR

ONE MAN FATALLY INJURED AND OTHERS BADLY WOUNDED.

The Car Dashes Down a Hill and Crashes Into an Office Building—A Wreck Beyond Repair.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 6.—An accident which fatally injured one man and seriously wounded several others happened to an electric car on the Kingston City Railroad about 10 o'clock this morning. The car was running from Kingston to Rondout, and had just begun to descend the steep Broadway hill, when the motorman, Charles Link, lost control of it. It was raining, and the water froze as it struck the ground, covering the rails with a thin coating of ice.

The moment the car struck the steep down grade the wheels slipped on the icy rails, and the car began running down the hill at a terrific speed. The hill is nearly half a mile long, and comes to an abrupt end at Ferry Street. There were five persons in the car, besides Motorman Link and Conductor James Norton. These were Dr. Thomas Ostrander, Mrs. James Seifferth, her sister, Miss Kate Mulligan, and two strangers, said to live in Germantown. The moment the motorman saw that the car was getting away from him he screwed up the brakes, reversed the motor, and opened full the sandbox. In addition to this, Conductor Norton tightened the rear brake, but still the car continued in its mad flight.

Those in the car were almost paralyzed with fear. At Rogers Street Dr. Ostrander ran to the platform and leaped, and he struck upon his stomach and slid half a block over the slippery roadway, receiving painful injuries. Mrs. Seifferth tried to jump from the car, but was prevented by the conductor, who did not once lose his nerve. It was scarcely more than fifteen seconds when the car, after safely making a curve, left the track at Ferry Street, and dashed with a crash into the large four-story brick Cornell Building, at the foot of Broadway. The car had such a momentum that it snapped a heavy iron pillar, and ran half its length into the office of the Cornell Steamboat Company, wrecking the whole front.

The car itself was smashed to pieces, and the whole front platform was torn away. Motorman Link was picked up insensible, crushed and bleeding. The passengers were thrown with great violence into the front of the car. One of the strangers had a leg crushed, and the other his nose broken. Conductor Norton escaped with a slight injury to his shoulder.

The terror of the ride had so unnerved Mrs. Seifferth that she fell in a faint as soon as she was taken from the car. Link, who stuck to his brake without flinching, was taken to the Kingston City Hospital. His skull is fractured and he is injured internally, so that there is little hope that he will live. He has a wife and two children.

The car was so badly wrecked that it cannot be repaired, and the damage to the Cornell Building will amount to several hundred dollars. This was the first accident of any kind that has ever happened on the road.

A car on the Colonial Road broke away this morning descending the Hasbrouck Avenue Hill, but no one was injured.

MISS STUART TO MARRY GEN. AUER

Nothing Very Romantic About It, Says Maurice Holahan, Her Father.

Actress Jane Stuart, the daughter of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Maurice F. Holahan, is soon to be married to Gen. Louis Auer of Milwaukee.

Miss Stuart appeared in "A Parisian Romance" with Richard Mansfield for the last time Saturday night. She will come here to-day, having waited in Washington over Sunday to coach her successor in the part which she had.

Mr. Holahan said yesterday that his daughter met Gen. Auer in Milwaukee in a social way, not behind the footlights. There was nothing, he added, sensational or particularly romantic about it.

Gen. Auer is about thirty-seven years old and a dealer in real estate. He was on the staff of Gov. Peck.

Miss Stuart made her début five years ago as the "Woozy Girl" in "The Senator," William H. Crane's play.

She has acted under the management of Charles Frohman, Augustus Pitou, John Stetson, Felix Morris, and Thomas W. Prior.

For an Appeal in the Debs Case.

A communication was yesterday received by the Central Labor Union from the American Railway Union asking for financial aid to appeal from the decision of the Chicago courts sentencing Eugene V. Debs for contempt. The letter says that it was first thought best to drop the case, and let Debs serve his term, especially after the union had spent so much money in the strike. But the rights and liberties of organized labor came so prominently forward in this case that if it were not appealed it could be used against organized labor in other strikes, and be the means of sending all labor leaders to prison.

The meeting appointed a committee to devise a plan to raise money for appealing the Debs case.

Bullet Wound, Not Delirium Tremens.

An autopsy was performed yesterday on the body of Policeman Thomas Heaphy, who was accidentally shot in the head by Policeman Cornelius S. Cronin New Year's Day. Coroner O'Meagher, who held the autopsy, said that death was due to a pistol-shot wound in the head, and not to delirium tremens, as was set forth in the certificate issued by Dr. Kelly of Gouverneur Hospital, who extracted the bullet from Heaphy's head.

The autopsy was performed at the request of Alderman Clancy, Heaphy's brother-in-law. The friends of Heaphy have been wrought to a high state of indignation over Dr. Kelly's diagnosis of the case.

Dr. Kelly still maintains that his diagnosis was correct.

THE HOBOKEN AGROUND

Ferryboat Struck a Rock and Stove a Hole in Her Side.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS

The Boat Lost Her Way in the Fog—Excited Passengers Waded to the Shore, Which was Only Thirty Feet Away.

During the fog that hid objects on the river last night, the ferryboat Hoboken, owned by the Hoboken Ferry Company, lost her way, and impaled herself on a rock off Castle Point.

The boat was making her 11 o'clock trip from this city to her Fourteenth Street slip in Hoboken when the accident occurred Forty minutes after the boat pushed out into the stream there came a violent shock, which precipitated many of the passengers to the deck. The boat heeled sharply, swung a little to port and then came to rest within twenty or thirty feet of the Hoboken shore, and directly off Ninth Street.

There was something very like a panic at first. Then as the excitement subsided and the passengers saw that they were in no immediate danger, the prospect of a long stay on board, with all attendant discomfort, occupied their attention.

Capt. Meyers, who commands the boat, set the engines at full speed astern, but the boat did not move.

Then it was reported to him that a big hole had been stove in the hull below the water line, and he hastily rang a signal to stop the engines. In that condition he thought it much better for the crippled vessel to remain where she was, as there was a prospect of sinking if she was backed into deep water.

There were 150 passengers on board. Some of the more enterprising among them slid a long plank over the shoreward side of the vessel. The plank was much too short to reach the shore, but sounding with it they found that, where it touched, the water was not more than knee deep.

The originators of that means of escape thought even that little too much, for the water was very cold and none enjoyed the prospect of wading. Still they wanted to get ashore very badly. One impatient passenger said he wanted to get ashore so badly that he would try that way, and, rolling up his trousers, he got astride of the plank and slid down it into the water.

He sputtered when he touched, floundered about in the wet and darkness, but finally managed to climb ashore all safe. Three or four more followed, but none of the others was hardy enough or hurried enough to follow their example.

Meanwhile the Hoboken agents of the company had been notified of the accident and had runners out searching for a tug.

The company's tug Viking did not have steam up, and, as it was a case calling for expedition, it was thought that it would be necessary to telephone to New-York for a tug.

The passengers were still on board at midnight. There were also on board six carriages and a milk wagon. The latter are likely to stay there until the vessel is helped into her slip, as they cannot be transferred by means of a tug.

Some clouds may have a silver lining, but there was none to fringe that symphony in gray that yesterday stretched itself over the city. From it there pattered the dreariest of rainfalls, never once a vigorous, atoning downpour, but just a slow-dropping, miserable, chilling drizzle. It was enough to thoroughly soak one's clothes, but it was not enough to have any cleansing effect on the slush-incumbered streets.

The wind that came from over the Hudson was of the kind that blows no one any good. There was a touch of the South in its breath, but it was not warm enough to cause any considerable melting of snow. It brought with it a drift of vapor, which blotted from sight the bays and rivers, and toward sunset pilots had to feel their way with great care through the treacherous mist. The dismal clang of fog bells and deep-throated steam whistles told of the difficulties of the groping navigators.

Very few ships arrived yesterday, and some of these did not reach the Quarantine station. Among the latter was the Cunarder Aurania, which was signaled at the Sandy Hook bar at 4 P. M. She should have reached Quarantine before sunset, but shortly after passing the Hook she glided into a fog bank and disappeared for the night. Her commander probably chose an anchorage inside Sandy Hook to await more favorable weather conditions.

In the city there was no particular danger in getting about, but there were discomforts enough to keep the majority of citizens indoors. The officials in the Weather Bureau said that there had been a rainfall of eight-tenths of an inch during the day. This, the Forecaster explained apologetically, was not a very heavy rainfall. He added that there were others. It was raining all day over Jersey, in Philadelphia, and in Washington.

For this locality, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, clearing weather and southwesterly winds are predicted for to-day. An area of high pressure existed yesterday south of Newfoundland, and one of less energy was central on the South Atlantic seaboard. Throughout the day storm signals were displayed along the Atlantic coast north of Boston.

BURNING OIL THE CAUSE

A Tank Explodes and a $400,000 Fire Is the Result.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The explosion of an oil tank in a warehouse of the Standard Oil Company at Canton to-night caused a loss by fire of $400,000. The flames spread so rapidly that fourteen horses that were tied in their stalls in a near-by stable were burned before they could be released.

The explosion occurred at 7:30 o'clock. The burning oil ran in streams down the gutters, communicating the fire to adjoining property, and in a few minutes a whole block of buildings was a mass of flames.

The fertilizer works of Griffith & Boyd, with their office building and stables, including fourteen horses, were totally destroyed, as were also the acid works of G. H. & C. T. Davidson and the Home Trade Warehouse and office and stables of the Standard Oil Company. Griffith & Boyd's loss is estimated at $300,000; Davidson's at $80,000, and the Standard Oil Company's at $25,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Read the Compulsory Law.

At St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Front and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday at all the masses, the Rev. Fathers Durick and Gouberd read the circular letter of Superintendent Maxwell of the Board of Education, on the compulsory school attendance law, which has just gone into effect. This law compels all children under sixteen years old to attend school.

The priests said the law was a good one, and should be obeyed. They called upon all parents to send their children to either the parochial or public schools, and said that both the Church and the State had provided good schools, and that it was not right to allow the children to grow up in ignorance.

HUNTING A PIRATE'S TREASURE

Capt. Giessler with a Party Starts for Cocos Island to Dig for a Supposed Buried Hoard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—News comes from Panama that Capt. Giessler, who has a record on this coast as a daring navigator, left that port one month ago with a small party of Germans to hunt for Pirate Morgan's buried treasure on Cocos Island. Giessler firmly believes in the treasure, and his latest scheme is to establish a colony on the island and carefully dig over the place where the pirate buried his hoard seventy-five years ago.

Last Summer Giessler made a trip with two men from Frisco to Cocos Island, but one man died, and Giessler returned to Panama. Then he went to Costa Rica and secured a permit to establish a colony on the island. This party of eleven people, including three women and two children, left New-York last November. They expect to remain on the island six months. They carried forty tons of provisions, and they expect to dig over all the ground where the treasure is supposed to lie.

DR. M'GLYNN ASSUMES CHARGE

HIS FIRST SERMON TO HIS CONGREGATION IN NEWBURG.

The Restored Pastor Declares the Stories About His Recantation to be Absolutely False.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn entered to-day upon the full discharge of his priestly duties here. Although the weather was bad and the walking worse, the rain having frozen on the sidewalks, the church was crowded to overflowing this morning.

After the services a reporter of the United Press had an interview with Dr. McGlynn and asked him this question: "What about the stories that have been published to the effect that your restoration to work in the diocese of New-York was the result of a recantation?"

To this Dr. McGlynn replied: "They are absolutely false. There has been no recantation whatever, for the excellent reason that Mgr. Satolli, in restoring me two years ago, declared that there was nothing to recant; and he has since, namely, last May, publicly declared that it was found that Dr. McGlynn had said and done nothing wrong."

Dr. McGlynn said, further, that he was delighted with the parish and the people of St. Mary's. Father Henry, his predecessor, had left the parish financially and in every other respect in admirable condition.

The service this morning consisted of the celebration of a solemn high mass, with Dr. McGlynn as celebrant, the Rev. Father O'Keefe of Highland Falls and West Point as deacon, and the Rev. Father McAvoy of Fishkill as subdeacon. The Rev. Father O'Connell of St. Mary's was master of ceremonies. Dr. McGlynn preached the sermon, which was appropriate to the festival of the Epiphany, and contained no reference to the recent disputes in the Catholic Church.

His text was taken from the second chapter of Matthew, which tells of the visit of the wise men to the infant Christ and their gifts to him; and also from the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah. Dr. McGlynn said that this festival commemorated the breaking down of the barriers that had separated men from men in days when they had strangely forgotten the common brotherhood of men because of the common fatherhood of God. The symbolic meaning of the gifts offered by the wise men was strongly brought out by the preacher, and the lessons for the believer in these days inculcated.

At the close of the sermon Dr. McGlynn said he had the very great happiness of being appointed by the Archbishop as pastor of St. Mary's Parish to succeed their beloved pastor, Father Henry, who had been called to an important charge in New-York City. "I have entered," he said, "upon this charge with no little diffidence, because the burden of souls is always very great. It is no small matter to be charged as a shepherd with the care of some thousands of souls. The man who would not feel the burden is entirely unfitted to bear it. I ask your prayers that I may bear it the better, that I may be directed, inspired, and strengthened to teach you the truth of God; that I may do at least a little to preach by word, as well as by example, and I beg that you will co-operate with the good work of the Church by listening with docility to the teachings of the Master, whose teachings we preach to you, by coming frequently and regularly and diligently to receive the ministrations of the Church—the holy sacraments. Come to worship, to pray, to partake of the spiritual joys that so often are here to be found as nowhere else, close to the holy altar of God. Let us all, pastor, priests, and people, ask God to make us endeavor so to preach, so to teach, to believe, think, speak, walk, do, that our lives may be sweet, clean, and wholesome, that we may live godly, soberly, and piously in this world."

Dr. McGlynn's theme in the evening, when he preached again, was "The Work of the Christian Priesthood."

BRIDGET GORMAN BURNED TO DEATH

Eliza Bogan, Who Threw a Lighted Lamp at Her, Under Arrest.

Bridget Gorman, who lived at 20 Mott Street, was burned to death yesterday morning. Eliza Bogan, who occupied a room in the same building, threw a lighted lamp at the girl, and the lamp exploded.

The girl, with her clothing aflame, ran into the hallway, and before neighbors who had been attracted by her screams could extinguish the fierce blaze, death had ended the torture.

The Bogan woman, who bears an unsavory reputation, escaped during the excitement. She was captured a few hours later. She was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and turned over to Coroner O'Meagher, who had her locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WHITE CAPS THREATEN A WOMAN

She Complains to the Authorities and Her Friends Arm Themselves.

ARGENTA, Ill., Jan. 6.—This little village is stirred up over a White Cap sensation. Several persons, men and women, have received mysterious warnings to change their manners of life or take the consequences.

The matter came to a crisis when Mrs. Price, a widow, living near the town, received through the mail a notice, surmounted by a skull and crossbones, ordering her to leave the village under pain of severe punishment. Mrs. Price turned the letter over to the authorities and they are endeavoring to trace its origin.

In the meantime, the men of the Price family have armed themselves, and propose to make it uncomfortable for all intruders.

Want the Closing Law Enforced.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Jan. 6.—Dissatisfaction is expressed among church people over the arrangement entered into between the clergy and saloon keepers. There are forty-two saloons here, and when a Sunday closing movement was talked of the clergy and the saloon keepers conferred, and agreed upon a proposition that the saloons were not to open until after church hours on Sunday morning.

The clergymen are now being accused of condoning a violation of the law and of the Sabbath.

Much feeling has been stirred up, and it is probable that the compromise will be repudiated soon and an attempt to enforce the Sunday closing law made.

Ordained by Bishop McDonnell.

The Rev. Father Dolesiaus Pailhalski, a Russian-Polish priest, was ordained by Bishop McDonnell in St. John's Chapel, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Father Pailhalski was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and has been attached to St. Casimir's Church, in Greene Avenue.

THE QUAY GANG IS SCARED

Philadelphia's Reform Sentiment Has Alarmed Them.

THEY DO NOT LIKE THE OUTLOOK

Penrose, Whom the Bosses Purposed to Name for Mayor, May Conclude Not to Get Out.

COMMITTEE OF NINETY-FIVE AT WORK

Ministers Preach Municipal Reform from Their Pulpits—The Whole City Aroused.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The "bosses" do not relish the prospect of a fight such as the Committee of Ninety-five is preparing to give them if they should nominate Boies Penrose for Mayor on Wednesday. So strong is their desire to avoid any overhauling of their peculiar methods of managing the city that they are almost willing to humiliate Penrose by forcing him to withdraw from the field as a candidate.

There has been a lively hustling on their part to-day, and if Mr. Penrose, either on the floor of the convention or by some previous public utterance, shall not take himself out of the way, it will be simply because he thinks the iron hand of Quay will be strong enough to hold his head above the flood that threatens.

The Committee of Ninety-five, of which, by the way, the Philadelphia people got their first and only knowledge through The New-York Times to-day, is ready to make the fight. They believe there is among the people of this city a feeling as deep and as potent for good work as was the feeling in New-York against Tammany.

Many ministers took occasion to speak on Municipal Government in their pulpits to-day.

There was a reception at the Union League Club in honor of Gov. Hastings last night, and the Mayoralty fight was discussed on all sides. Many followers of the "combine" were present. Some of them predicted that the method of procedure would be to present the name of Penrose to the convention, allow him to receive a large vote, but not enough to nominate, and then have him arise and "in the interests of harmony" withdraw his name. This, they said, would "let him down easy."

One Republican offered to bet $100 to $10 that Penrose would not be the nominee. If his prediction shall come true, Quay, Martin, Penrose & Co. will have been defeated in a way that will be quite satisfactory to the rest of the community, although there are some good fighters in the Committee of Ninety-five who would like nothing better than a chance to make a square stand-up fight from now until election against Quayism. They would like to smash the "combine."

Power Through Plunder.

It was just 100 years after the meeting of the convention of delegates from the thirteen original States which adopted the Constitution of the United States, whose preamble declares that it is to "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," that "Dave" Martin and "Charley" Porter met in the same hall and laid the foundation for the "combine" which has taken from citizens of Philadelphia some of those "blessings of liberty."

The convention of delegates met in May, 1787. In April, 1887, Mayor Fitler took his oath of office and established himself in his chair in a part of the historic building in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and which at this later period was the City Hall. During the month following his inauguration as Mayor he was engaged in a political set-to with James McManes, who was then the ruling spirit of Philadelphia politics, which ended in Mr. Fitler's cutting loose from Mr. McManes and attempting to give the city an administration free from the iron-clad rule which had prevailed during the days of the "gas ring."

Mr. McManes had been completely "turned down" during the month of April and the early days of May, and, saying a fond good-bye to Mayor Fitler, had retired, practically, from the control of Philadelphia politics. As soon as he bowed himself out from the Mayor's office, "Dave" Martin bowed himself in. With Martin was Mr. Porter, and the two proceeded to execute the designs which they had all ready to put into effect to secure control of the city. With a cunning born of long practice in ward politics, nourished in Martin's fertile brain, and only waiting an opportunity to show itself, he proceeded to develop a system of politics which has resulted in turning the citizens of the Quaker town, bound hand and foot,

second degree has been told. The methods which prevail under the sanction of the "combine" in controlling ward politics have been told. The regard which these bosses have for the ballot has been illustrated. Enough of the scandals which have grown up in the City Government while they have ruled have been related to give a hint at what sort of a city this is under their control. But how it was that this "combine" came into existence and gradually acquired power is the most entertaining chapter of all.

The complete story has never been written. Sections of it have been given from time to time. It involves the control of municipal affairs in Philadelphia under two separate and distinct orders of things. One prevailed when the old "gas ring" was in control. The other grew up late in the eighties, after the "gas ring" had been broken and the City Government had been remodeled to meet the requirements of the present charter, which is known as "the Bullitt bill." So closely were the men who controlled the old "gas ring" identified with the reorganization that some reference to the old ring will explain the situation when the Bullitt bill went into effect.

The old gas ring was notorious from one end of this country to the other, and in foreign countries. Such a monstrous thing it was that Bryce in his book on American Commonwealths devoted a chapter to it. It grew up in a very simple way.

More than a third of a century ago the citizens of Philadelphia had a proposition before them to use gas and to build a plant for making it. There was opposition to this project on behalf of many of the best citizens, and it was a long time after the agitation began that it had been determined to use gas in the Quaker City. When this determination was reached, the gas works were built by private subscriptions, and as private funds had been contributed the existing city offices were not intrusted with the management of these funds, but twelve citizens, chosen by the Councils, were to have charge. Loans were made, and these twelve citizens became Trustees of the loans. The twelve were called the Gas Trust, long before there was any odium attached to the word "trust."

Entry of the Gas Trust into Politics.

In the construction and maintenance of the gas works, hundreds, if not thousands, of men were employed at one time or another, and the employment of these men devolved upon the twelve Trustees. This was the first opportunity for their distribution of places as political rewards. The developments which resulted a little later in their control not only of all the positions in the Gas Department, but of almost every position in the City Government, came rapidly. There were enough politicians interested in gas-works appointments to drag in the entire Municipal Government, and the result was that in an amazingly short time the twelve Trustees were the most powerful political factors in this end of Pennsylvania.

James McManes became President of the Board, and, as President, became the leading politician in Philadelphia. Philadelphia has more votes in State conventions and sends more members to the Legislature than any other county in the State. And from prominence in Philadelphia politics to prominence in Pennsylvania politics was no step at all. The one meant the other, and prominence in State politics meant prominence in a national Republican convention.

There is no need of going into the details of the political history during the years the Gas Trust was dominant. Early in the eighties, while the trust was still a power, Matthew Stanley Quay became one of its implements. He could do things in the Legislature at Harrisburg and as an official in the State House which the Gas Trust wanted done. He did them and was happy—if a man with his record is ever happy—until a greater ambition seized upon him. Seeing the great power which Mr. McManes had, Quay wanted to share it with him. One of their first exhibitions of hostility one with another was at the national convention which nominated Garfield, when McManes, opposing Grant, divided the Pennsylvania delegation with Quay at the Chicago convention.

Presently Quay came to Philadelphia to fill a place which had been created by his friends for him—that of Recorder. There was a good salary attached, and Quay no sooner had reached the Quaker City than he tried to take a hand in local politics. He had no success. The old man would have been enough to damn politically any ambitious man in this city for years was pronounced against him. "He could not carry his own ward," and any man who could not do that must at once step down and out—temporarily, at least.

Saints and Sinners to the Rescue.

So things went on up to 1886, when the Gas Trust became so odious that it had to be overthrown by the people. They did it with the Bullitt bill a city charter which legislated it out of existence. At that time Mr. McManes was at the height of his power, but there was a reform wave which had been developing during the debate on the Bullitt bill which insisted upon a reform government in the city. The question arose who should be the Mayor. Business men and professional men for once took an interest in the affairs of municipality. So did the professional politicians, and to this day there is still talk of what was then known as "the saints and sinners' conference."

This was a gathering of a large number of the reformers and members of the Union League Club. A long list of names, some "saints," as the reformers were called—and some "sinners," as men who had been active in politics before were called—was considered to select a candidate for Mayor. One after another they were stricken off the list until the name of Edwin H. Fitler was reached, and he was agreeable to all. He consented to accept the nomination. He was regarded as a reform Mayor, and when he was elected Mr. McManes, the dethroned President of the Gas Trust and the leader of the politics of the city, was left the position of a General without soldiers.

Nevertheless, he did not surrender without a struggle. After an attempt to secure appointments from Mayor Fitler it became evident that the Mayor intended to cut loose from him, and at length they broke. The last man who received an appointment at the request of Mr. McManes was Mr. Alfred Gratz, who was made Register of Wills.

Meantime the City Treasurer's office was going to cut a big figure in the local situation. Nobody knows or pretends to know just how much the stealings from the City Treasury during the last twenty years have amounted to. There is a theory which is brought out occasionally that the State Constitution intended that this office should be a "good thing" for somebody. During the years that the Treasurer's office was a figure in politics down to the time of Bardsley, such people as held this position, or could get in on the "divvy," were acknowledged to have had a rich and rare thing.

Election of Honest John Bardsley.

Bardsley was elected Treasurer. It is very easy now, when that well-advertised official is wearing stripes in the Eastern Penitentiary as punishment for his stealings, for people to say, as some do say, that "everybody knew that Bardsley was a crook when he was elected," but this is a case of where "hindsight" has the advantage over "foresight"; for when he was elected he was hailed as "Honest John Bardsley."

The City Treasurer had a fund of $50,000 to be spent for advertising certain lists of taxpayers, known as the "mercantile" lists, in the city newspapers. Moreover, as Treasurer his salary was $10,000. His fees, it has been estimated, amounted to from $38,000 to $25,000 a year, and from interest on bank deposits nobody knows how much it was possible for him to absorb. It depended largely on the kind of deal he could make with various banks. It was under these conditions, when it was a good thing to be in with the City Treasurer, after McManes had broken with Fitler, that "Dave" Martin, who had been up to that time simply a ward boss, and had held some positions of minor importance, socially, but full of importance when worked as Martin knew how to work them, such as policeman, member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and finally clerk or assistant secretary to Matthew Stanley Quay, conceived a plan of securing control of the patronage under the reform Mayor.

He went at it in a way that no man not possessed of cunning, experience in politics of low degree, and a knowledge of human nature would have attempted. Before Fitler's election the same stigma which had once been cast at Quay had rested for a time on Martin. "He could not carry his own ward." His sensitive soul rested uneasily under this indictment, for it was true, and the election returns revealed the fact. It was at this time, when McManes's power had been weakened, that, as Quay's lieutenant, Martin showed an anxiety to become prominent in local affairs.

When McManes walked out of Mayor Fitler's office, Dave Martin dropped in to see him. This was in May, 1887, almost on the anniversary of the meeting of the celebrated Constitutional Convention a hundred years before. With Martin was "Charley" Porter, who had some years before that been working for $4 a day and contented at that. Porter and Martin put their heads together and, assuming an air of innocence, they said to Mayor Fitler: "We want to help you, Mr. Mayor, and if there is anything you want us to do, we'll be glad to do it."

How Martin Helped Mayor Fitler.

Mayor Fitler told them he knew they were a couple of his boys, and he was glad to be assured of their support. Then Martin began studying out a scheme of how best and quickest to capture the town, and his eye fell upon the Tax Office, a place of immense patronage, and one of the more important branches of the City Government. Their scheme succeeded so well that Martin now controls the town, subject only to Quay, while Porter, as a member of the firm of contractors which does the principal part of the city's work, has become a millionaire. Martin, also, is reputed to be worth millions.

In the Tax Office the appointments numbered nearly, if not quite, a hundred, and the scheme which he devised for securing control of this patronage was to get into the office at its head a man whom he could control, while Fitler thought he could himself control him. So it was arranged, unknown to Mayor Fitler, that John Taylor, who died in this city last Saturday, should announce his candidacy for the position of Receiver of Taxes. Mr. Taylor did so. Director of Public Works Wagner indorsed Mr. Taylor. Another candidate was in the field, named Clay. Martin and Porter again dropped into the Mayor's office, and in a discussion of a proper man for Tax Receiver they said they had heard that Taylor was a good man, although they would not indorse him. This was a part of their scheme, and kept Mr. Fitler from scenting the fact that he was their candidate. However, Mr. Fitler acted on the suggestion that Dr. Keyser look up Taylor's record a little, and if he was found to be a suitable man, he had no objection to appointing him. Dr. Keyser reported favorably, and Taylor was elected.

The Birth of the Ward Combine.

"Now," said Martin, "in the appointment to places in the Tax Department it is my idea that the ward leaders should be consulted."

This was the beginning of the ward "combine," which rules this city to-day.

Martin was a good organizer. He knew the practical side of politics as it had existed under the gas ring's rule, and he made it his business to see that men whom he could trust—men of his own stamp to some extent—became the consulting leaders in apportioning out the places.

"Let us organize a 'combine,'" said Martin. "The Mayor will be with us, and we shall all have all the patronage we want. There will be enough for each man so that every one with it can carry his ward."

In this way Martin attempted to relieve himself from the stain which had been cast on his character as a politician, "that he could not carry his ward." He seems also to have been moved by a philanthropic desire to prevent his associates from ever being thus branded as political failures. Since that time it has been demonstrated that his theory was correct. He has carried his ward; so have most of the others in the "combine."

The standing motto of a certain class of politicians who have followed under Martin's banner has been: "Carry your ward; carry it honestly if you can, but carry it."

By following this motto closely Martin and his crowd have succeeded in establishing the dynasty which rules this city. To be sure, at various times an aggregate of perhaps seventy-five of his faithful followers have been indicted and convicted of election frauds, and have been subjected to the annoyances of hard work in some prison; but they have succeeded under all these conditions in keeping their record free from the fatal charge, "they could not carry their ward."

The McManes influences were still at work after Martin had obtained control of the Tax Department, although as a very important factor in city politics they had disappeared. The appointment of Taylor had almost settled it.

Were Only Fair Weather Friends.

When Bardsley was elected Treasurer, the "combine" was well organized, and had almost full control. When Delamater was defeated because he was Quay's candidate, the "combine" suffered the only real setback it has ever had since Martin got it well upon its feet. The fidelity with which the "combine" upholds its friends during their prosperity is something phenomenal. So long as Bardsley was City Treasurer and no charges had been made against him of crookedness in his accounts, or his dealings with the people, whose agent he was, the "combine" stood by him; but when it became evident that Bardsley must get out, and it looked as if there was a storm coming, the "combine," fearing that it would have to "father" Bardsley and his transactions, quietly slid from behind him.

The question arose as to whether the City Councils or Gov. Pattison had the authority to fill the vacancy caused by Bardsley's resignation. The City Councils, of course, had a Republican majority and would have selected a Republican. Their candidate was Richard G. Oellers. But Gov. Pattison held that the appointing power was with him, and he named William Redwood Wright; and Mr. Wright was succeeded by George G. McCreary. The courts had decided in favor of Gov. Pattison.

While Mr. Wright had been Treasurer he made charges against the Mercantile Tax Appraisers for gross malfeasance in office. An investigation was had and a considerable number of the men with whom Martin had surrounded himself, and had come into prominent positions, not only for themselves, but as dispensers of patronage for others, were found to have laid themselves subject to indictment. They were promptly indicted, and some of them pleaded guilty. One of these Appraisers who was so unfortunate as to be implicated was none other than Martin's boon companion and adviser, one of the triumvirate, and now a Police Magistrate, Israel W. Durham, member of the "combine" from the Seventh Ward.

Looked Out for All the Patronage.

During the entire term of office of Mayor Fitler, Martin was doing the best he could to strengthen the "combine." No opportunity was lost to secure a bit of patronage, and while Mayor Fitler was supposed to be in sympathy with the men whom Martin had designated as ward heelers in all things, still it turned out that many of his appointees were induced by political influences within the control of Quay and Martin to join forces with them, and before Mayor Fitler's term was ready to expire the "combine" was fully organized and as powerful as it is to-day. When Mayor Fitler's term expired he was not eligible for re-election under the terms of the Bullitt bill. The "combine" had been weakened on account of the defeat of Delamater, and Mr. Stewart, who was a much more reputable man than Martin or any of his old-time associates, was nominated. Stuart has proved to be honest, personally, but has distributed patronage at the dictates of the "combine," because he was not strong enough to withstand the thousand and one influences which hedged him about, and were all under the influence of the "combine."

Moreover, Martin, with a shrewdness which characterizes a ward politician grown rich and powerful, played a system in securing appointments. It was a part of his game to set up the pins for a given man for a given office. If he thought there was more to be gained by appearing not to favor this appointment, he kept still, and his man was appointed. Sometimes he apparently opposed men whom he had previously urged to announce themselves as candidates. Thereby he kept himself in the background and at the same time controlled the men who were appointed.

Made Rich Men Out of Laborers.

Before the "combine" came into existence several men who are now millionaires were very humble citizens. The "combine," having political influence, controlling Councils and dictating appointments for Inspectors of public improvements, has been able to make men rich. One of the men who has grown rich by following closely the "combine" is Senator Charles Porter. Instead of working for $4 a day, he now has contracts for city work aggregating millions of dollars. From the Water Bureau in 1887 his contracts amounted to $187,690.

It will be remembered that it was in 1887 that he and Martin formed an alliance and decided to organize the "combine." Up to 1890, for the three years preceding, his contracts in the Water Department had amounted to $672,439.96. He became connected with the Vulcanite Paving Company, and in 1887 he had contracts for paving streets amounting to about $50,000. Since that time his contracts from the Highway Bureau, which had been chiefly for paving, have amounted to $1,371,091.85. His entire contracts in the Water Bureau have amounted to $826,780.61. His contract for improvements in Schuetzen Park was $1,160,000, and his contracts for improvements at North Penn Junction have amounted to $300,000 even. This was up to the beginning of 1893 only, and the aggregate for the five years in which he had been in alliance with "Dave" Martin and one of the three leaders of the "combine" amounted to $3,657,871.99.

These amounts do not include what he has done in the public buildings, and some contracts for park work also are not included. So it has been a good thing, as "Dave" Martin said it would, when he and Mr. Porter decided that Mayor Fitler ought to consult the ward leaders when he made his appointments. In the course of all these proceedings there have been other men who have made money because of their comfortable relations with Martin, Porter & Co. Reference is made to the traction company.

A Butcher's Rise to Opulence.

The President of that company is perhaps the most notable of these. He is P. A. B. Widener. He was once a butcher. Now he is reputed to be worth about $15,000,000. Other men have grown rich out of the traction company, which has received almost countless grants from the Councils, acting under orders from the "combine."

Stocks, to be had "on the ground floor," have been a powerful incentive to prominent members of the "combine" to give such orders to the Councils as would result in the increased valuation of those stocks. As occasion offered, members of the "combine" have dictated appointments for themselves. If they could hold some of the offices themselves, the patronage was surer to go as they wanted it to go than even the best organized scheme of distribution could provide which relied on the obedience of third parties. It has been thought wise to dispense with these "middle men" in many instances. This accounts for the presence of members of the "combine" in the city departments.

Raids on the City Treasury.

The City Treasurer's office panned out well for the bosses. It is no wonder that with that in their control, after the year 1887, when the "combine" was started, it was easy for them to acquire power. The system of getting away with public moneys had many branches, but the City Appraiser's was one of the most audacious of them all.

Mr. Wright's investigations showed that in 1890 the Appraisers returned the names of 28,534 people as subject to the payment of mercantile licenses. For each name so returned they received the sum of 62½ cents, while upon the State was imposed the further cost of $1.50 per name for advertising. The next move of the Appraisers was to exempt from payment 10,367 of the persons appraised, and 382 more were stricken from the list for one reason or another. Suits were next instituted against 6,559 delinquents before magistrates selected by Bardsley for the work. Out of this number collections were made from only 249 delinquents. The nine magistrates turned in to the State $2,726.50 as the aggregate of their collections, while the State paid them $8,194.20 for doing this work. It had cost the State $11.44 to collect $1.

The extensive outflow of cash which was going on while the ring had control of the State Treasury may be guessed from the fact that since an honest man has had control of the money bags he has returned as among the funds available for legitimate purposes $425,000 from sources which, under the management of Bardsley, brought not a penny. So it will be seen that it was a part of the policy of those politicians who had the handling of the public funds to keep them in circulation. This, doubtless, had a great deal to do with assisting the growth of power of unscrupulous politicians.

There Is a Humorous Side, Too.

There are a thousand incidents in the growth of the "combine." Some of them are entertaining. Some of the members have had their ups and downs. "Jas" Nobre is a member of the "combine," and once, when he was not getting all the patronage he wanted, he appealed to Martin, but because he had been backing a man who had "squealed" on one of the "combine's" pets, Martin would not help him. So Nobre went to headquarters and laid his case before Quay.

"What is the trouble?" asked the Senator.

"See here," said this statesman. "When a fellow has stolen a turkey, killed it, dressed it, and cooked it, it troubles him to see some other fellow step up and eat it."

"Who's eating your turkey?" asked Quay.

"Martin," was the reply.

Some explanations were made, from which it appeared that Nobre was pressing a man named Rausley for a twelve-hundred-dollar job. Rausley had revealed dishonesty in the case of two certain Director named Rouly, who was forced out of office. Quay listened while Nobre pleaded that he ought to have his man appointed. All the comfort Nobre got was the remark:

"You ought to know you can't trade even a ten-thousand-dollar Director for a twelve-hundred-dollar Inspector."

This simply illustrates that Quay is the ultimate authority in the management of the "combine."

CAPT. ELIAS CLAYTON ROBBED

Suspects His Brother-in-Law, Whom He Arrested, of Taking Police Endowment Funds—Other Victims.

Henry Hawthorne, twenty-four years old, brother-in-law of Police Captain Elias P. Clayton of the Coney Island Police, is in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, awaiting examination on a charge of larceny.

He was arrested for intoxication by Capt. Clayton on Friday night, and was held in at the station house until Saturday morning, when he was arraigned before Justice Voorhees. When he learned of the relationship between Hawthorne and Capt. Clayton, the magistrate suspended sentence.

But Hawthorne was free only a short time, when Capt. Clayton rearrested him on the charge of larceny, and he will have a hearing this morning.

He says he is not guilty of the charge. Capt. Clayton says if he is not guilty and can prove it, he (the Captain) will be glad, but if he is guilty, he (the Captain) will not stand in the way of Hawthorne's punishment.

Hawthorne has been living with Capt. Clayton. He frequently called at the station house, and was allowed many liberties.

Whenever the Captain was absent, Hawthorne would go into his private room and sit there until Capt. Clayton returned.

Capt. Clayton was off duty Thursday night, and Hawthorne walked into the station house. He was told the Captain would not return. He said he would sit down in the Captain's office for a short time.

Capt. Clayton, on Friday morning, discovered that nearly $300 belonging to the Police Endowment Fund, for which he is the Treasurer, was missing. The money had been locked up in his desk, which had been broken open.

When Hawthorne was first arrested he had nearly $200 in his pocket. As he had been spending money freely, the Captain suspected him, and, after Justice Voorhees suspended sentence, Capt. Clayton rearrested him.

The Captain, while asleep at his home about two months ago, had his month's salary abstracted from his trousers pocket. The trousers were over a chair at his bedside. The same night Town Auditor C. C. Overton was robbed of an overcoat. There have also been some petty thefts in the station house, the patrolmen being the victims.

Capt. Clayton will make good the loss to the Police Endowment Association.

The Left Hind Leg Moved First.

From The Washington Post.

Mr. Marvin, the Superintendent of Senator Stanford's stock and racing farm, has not only been instrumental in furnishing the turf with some of its finest record-breakers, but has also, through his interest in animals, discovered a fact in natural history which may not be generally known. It is that all four-footed beasts, in making the first movement in walking, running, or any sort of forward motion, always employ the left hind leg as a starter. Even a child, if put down on all fours and bidden to advance in that position, will make the first move with his left leg, his hands at the time occupying the place of an animal's forelegs.

IMITATIONS only prove the value of the real. If it never cured headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, mental depression and train-sickness in traveling

BROMO CAFFEINE

would never have been imitated. See that you get Bromo Caffeine and no other. Small bottle, 10c.; large size, $1.

After Diphtheria

which weakens and exhausts the whole system a health-giving tonic is needed, like

HOOD'S

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives strength. Get Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla

Take Hood's Pills for indigestion. 25c.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

ART IN AMERICAN CHURCHES.

Curiously enough, in the march of improvement that has been made in ecclesiastical decoration in this country in the last twenty years, it is the denominational churches that show the greater relative progress.

The Roman Catholic and the Episcopal forms of worship seem to be more adapted to surroundings of an artistic nature, and to lend themselves better to decorative effects. With the prestige of years and heredity, it would naturally be supposed that they would have followed on the lines of their prototypes in European countries. The fact, however, remains indisputable that for pure interior decoration of an artistic nature the younger faiths, in many instances, have taken greater strides and made more advance.

In our church art, as in other branches, we are more or less commercial, and we generally start wrong. If a church is wanted, the commission unfortunately is too frequently given to an architect, and to him is intrusted the entire detail. His is the guiding spirit in it all, from the laying of the cornerstone to the scheme of color on the walls and the selecting of the stained glass in the windows. He alone is responsible, and under him the edifice is completed. The mathematical and the artistic mind are rarely combined. A good constructive ability is seldom, if ever, united with a keen decorative sense; the true artist scorns detail, and is beyond laws and hard, dry facts. The builder of Rome's great cathedral was perhaps the one man history has produced in whom was combined architect, sculptor, and painter.

It is evident, therefore, that until the importance of the artist who has made a specialty of decoration is recognized from the very beginning as adviser and collaborator with the architect, little genuine progress can be made. The artist otherwise is trammeled and the system of competition that brings him in at the end and under such circumstances does not call forth his best work; uncertainty dulls the keen edge, takes away the enthusiasm, lowers the standard. Committees intrude personal and, alas! too frequently, inartistic taste; a compromise is necessary, so we have at length abortive designs where beauty and harmony should and could have existed in the final results.

Architecturally, the churches in this country show much advancement, dating from the wretched middle period that succeeded the Colonial style. It would be interesting to trace the change, the gradual transition from the charm of the Revolutionary period, with its bigness and simplicity, the result of excellent taste and much intelligence; its quaint and harmonious effect of line and mass, to the square, angular, ungraceful wooden edifice of twoscore years back. One has only to call to mind the many examples of the Colonial work still standing in Philadelphia, through the Southern cities, and in forgotten villages, to realize how much was lost when this beautiful style was abandoned, and to regret the departure.

It is, however, with the interior decoration that we have here to deal. Without Government subsidy or municipal aid, the accumulation of funds with which to secure the work of the best men is not always an easy problem. The average churchgoer attaches but little importance to the matter, and the rich and influential members are apathetic and generally have other and more pressing calls upon their purses. We lack the genuine art instinct; bare walls do not offend us, and art is a luxury we feel we cannot afford. An occasional decorative window here, or a tablet there, in memory of an ancestor, testifies to the self-glorification of some of the more prosperous.

We feel no necessity for the environment of charm of color, of beauty of design, or the soft, mellow effulgence of glass. These are not imperative with us. We are, however, gradually awakening to a realizing sense of a certain undefined something that these all bring a feeling of appropriateness, as it were, if nothing else.

It is in stained glass that we have made the most decided advance. One does not need a remarkable memory to recall the puerile, mathematical, ungraceful squares and triangles in garish blues, yellows, greens, and reds, that formed our ideal of window decoration only a few years back. The history of our improvement herein is an interesting study, the result of frequent discouragements, of struggles in the face of many difficulties, of lack of encouragement, and with drawbacks of many kinds, but, in spite of all, of brilliant achievements and substantial results. A small but earnest band of sincere men have fought their way inch by inch, and to-day there are among the number those whose work has received the unanimous stamp of approval of capable judges, both at home and abroad.

It is not the purpose of this preliminary article to speak in detail—that will come later, but there has been shown in recent years stained-glass work of a very high order, wherein arrangements of color and effect have been carried to a most successful conclusion and excellent results obtained. Much has been done in a sculptural way in decoration. Altar surroundings have been enriched by beautiful stone work, and there have been added gates in bronze and in hammered metal, the last being in almost every case independent individual contributions, however.

The list of churches that contain pictorial mural decorations of artistic merit is extremely small, yet it is a field in which our artists are most available. It involves no stupendous financial outlay and affords admirable opportunities for the encouragement of home talent. Our figure painters have small incentive to spur them on to undertake large and important compositions; the ability and the invention is there, but the demand is so small and the market so uncertain that they hesitate to risk time and expense with such small chances of either artistic or pecuniary reward.

In European countries, where certain funds are put at the disposition each year of regularly-appointed officials, and judiciously expended for the purchase at moderate sums, of large figure compositions, to be placed in church or museum, the painter, though he may not find it profitable, at least can have some excuse for indulging in the rather extravagant luxury of big work. These conditions are not present here, nor are they likely to be for many years to come. It is to the church largely that the American artist must look for such opportunities.

Ignoring the commercial pictorial canvases that are manufactured for the Roman Catholic churches by the square yard, there are found few decorative attempts in this Church worthy of special attention. The cartoons and mural painting, familiar to the traveler in Europe, are wanting here. A spirit of tawdriness is evident, incompatible with artistic beauty, and there are but few exceptions.

Many of the denominational churches, on the other hand, have broken away from old traditions of Puritanical severity and simplicity, and with courage and commendable energy have started in the true direction, developing genuine artistic purpose and intent.

Art in the church as in public buildings is, and always has been, a powerful factor in the training of the taste of the people. Its importance cannot be overestimated. It remains a permanent object lesson to be daily studied with profit, not to say pleasure, and is educational to the utmost degree. The necessity for it being of the best is too obvious to need argument here. We will never be an artistic race until we are able to train the eye and the taste of the public, and this can only be done by the constant presence of harmonious color, agreeable form, and correctness of outline, all combined with sound artistic judgment. These must be apparent in our public buildings, our churches, our statuary, and monuments. There must be no compromise, no half-way measures. Good taste is not necessarily synonymous with great expense. Let us have fewer things, but of the best, to the end that the eye is never deluded with bad art. What art we have, though it be but little, must be true, sincere, and honest, that the people may learn to discriminate intelligently and intuitively to reject the inartistic.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Chauncey M. Depew, who is a member of the State Board of Regents, declines to use an annual pass on the elevated roads in the city this year, in view of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of passes by State or other public officers.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, said yesterday that there had been no complaints from patrons in consequence of the new no-stop-over-ticket rule.

ALL POINTS TO CHANDLER

Blair Is Practically Out of the Senatorial Contest.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE

The Republicans Are in Full Control of Everything, and Chandler's Path to Victory Is Easy.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6.—The new State Government was duly inaugurated during the past week, and for the first time since the Republican Party came into existence it is in such absolute control that the Democrats are unable to prevent the most summary legislative procedure, by immediate suspension of the rules, whenever it may be deemed expedient to resort thereto, as they cannot muster a third of the membership in either branch.

Such being the case, there is, naturally, no sense of responsibility on the part of Democratic legislators, but a determination is evinced, by some of them at least, to make the situation as uncomfortable as possible for the majority.

Nothing of importance in the line of legislation will be done or considered, of course, until the Senatorial question is out of the way, and that is expected to be practically disposed of the coming week. The Republican legislative caucus to settle the nomination is now set for Thursday evening. There seems to be no doubt anywhere as to what the outcome will be, the flat failure of the Lyford Speakership movement, which was heralded in some quarters as an anti-Chandler demonstration, having destroyed the last hope of Chandler's defeat in the minds of those inclined to cherish it, unless it be that of Blair himself, who appears to be always sanguine in his own cause. His best-posted friends, however, concede that Blair has no chance for success, although the semblance of a contest in his behalf will be kept up to the last.

Had Mr. Blair been content to take a renomination for Congress in the First District, which he might have had without question, and with the certainty of re-election, instead of interjecting himself into the Senatorial canvass, just as Gen. Burns had entered the field against Chandler, the situation might have been very different. As it has apparently resulted, the principal effect of the Blair canvass has been to strengthen Chandler's cause as a choice of evils.

Senator Gallinger was here during the past week, but he left no traces of any direct interference in the contest for his colleague's seat. His closest friends, however, are known to be earnestly opposed to Chandler, and it is safe to say the latter will be opposed to Gallinger when his term expires, two years hence. It is believed that Gov. Busiel will be a formidable candidate at that time, and that Chandler will be found actively supporting him.

HIGGINS CLOSE TO VICTORY.

The Senatorial Fight in Delaware Becoming Very Warm.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—The second week of the Republican Senatorial fight will open at Dover to-morrow, and promises to be lively and interesting. The decisive caucus may be held this week, or it may be deferred until next Monday night. There is a possibility that it will not be held at all, and that the fight will be determined by open balloting in the daily sessions of the Legislature.

The Higgins forces undoubtedly gained a substantial victory at the organizing caucus of the House of Representatives, last Monday night, when they broke the slate that had been prepared by the Addicks leaders, but the latter profess not to be weakened by their temporary defeat. Few outsiders share their confidence, however, and there is no room to doubt that Senator Higgins is so close to victory as to make his nomination on the first ballot extremely probable. With ten votes necessary to nomination, he is sure of eight, and he has excellent chances of securing two more votes from Sussex County.

But unless Senator Higgins wins on the first ballot, a result that his managers are striving hard, for it will be possible to defeat him. At least one of his supporters, Representative Burton of Sussex County, is claimed by Dr. Hiram R. Burton on the second ballot, two others are said to be ready to follow him. Mr. Massey would also get some votes on a break-up, and Lawyer Levi C. Bird of Wilmington would find at least one ardent supporter. In fact, the failure of Higgins to win at the start is likely to precipitate a scrub race, in which the most unlikely candidate may land a winner.

Governor-elect Marvil is an object of solicitude to the friends of both the Senatorial contestants. Thus far he has preserved a strict neutrality, but both sides are hoping for his favor, which would count for a great deal, backed as it will be by the large amount of official patronage he will have at his disposal after his inauguration on Tuesday week. Six years ago he favored the election of Senator Higgins. The latter's friends hope that he is out of the same mind, while the Addicks people think he should be grateful to the man whose campaign contributions made his election as Governor possible.

GOV. FISHBACK'S STRONG FIGHT.

Determined to Succeed James H. Berry in the Senate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6.—Prominent politicians are arriving on every train, preparatory to the forthcoming session of the Arkansas Legislature, which convenes here on the 15th inst.

Gov. Fishback will make the struggle of his life for the United States Senate, to succeed James H. Berry. Gen. "Ben" T. Kuvall of Fort Smith, Fishback's chief lieutenant, has been here several days, and is capturing the members as they come in, and it is said that the Governor will muster surprising strength before the Legislature. He has twenty-six instructed votes, while Berry claims sixty-five. It will take sixty-seven to elect.

A rumor is current to-day that ex-Chief Justice Sterling R. Cockrell will also be in the field, thus hazarding Berry's chances. He will go in to help Fishback. It is the intention of the opposition to Berry to prevent his election on the first ballot. If they can accomplish this, Fishback will win.

JUMPED FROM THE FOURTH STORY

Mr. Wendt Worried About His Boy, Who Is to Undergo an Operation.

William Wendt, twenty-nine years old, of 93 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide by jumping out of a fourth-story window yesterday.

He had worried about his four-year-old son, William, who was ill in one of the hospitals, and who was to undergo a serious operation to-day.

It was the only child, and Mr. Wendt was greatly attached to it. He wandered all over the house yesterday, and said that if anything happened to the boy there would be another dead person in the house.

His wife and aged mother tried to cheer him up, but he became more despondent, and at 4 o'clock opened the window and threw himself out.

He struck the pavement on his head, breaking his neck. His wife and mother were prostrated. Mr. Wendt was an electrotyper, honest, sober, and industrious, and was much thought of by his neighbors.

Indian Diamonds.

It is a curious fact that Indian diamonds are gradually disappearing from the West, and finding their way back to their mother country. When any great collection is broken up, the agents of some native Indian potentate will be found buying up the best Indian stones. No longer can we say:

"This casket India's glowing gems unlocks."

Belinda's diamonds are now either from Brazilian mines, undiscovered when Pope penned his lines, or from the still more prolific mines of South Africa. But, though these may be as fine, they have not the halo of mystery and romance about them that distinguished the historic jewel "of the old mine."—All the Year Round.

A COOL AND COLD INTRUDER

William Evans, When Found Warming Himself in Mr. McInerney's House, Said "Happy New Year!"

A policeman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was startled at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while on post in West Seventieth Street, by the shouts of a young woman. He went to the place whence the sounds came, and found Kate Fisher, a domestic in the employ of Dr. James H. McInerney of 114 West Seventieth Street.

She said she had been awakened a few moments before by a noise in the kitchen, near which she slept. On going to investigate, she found a young fellow sitting by the range, in which a good fire was burning. He had removed his coat and shoes, and was lying back in a big dining-room chair taking his ease. He had lighted the gas. On seeing the servant, he dropped his heels from the top of the range, straightened up, and, bowing politely, said:

"Ah! good morning. A happy New Year!"

Kate did not wait to respond to his greeting, but started out to find a policeman.

When the policeman entered the basement the young fellow was still sitting by the fire, half dozing, and apparently enjoying himself immensely.

"What are you doing here?" inquired the policeman.

"Ah! good morning, officer. Come in and get warm," was the cool response.

Then the intruder said he was cold and wet, that it was a bad night, and that he had come in to get warm.

It was found that he had entered by means of a rear door that is never locked, because it opens into a small court that is separated from the street and adjoining yards by two seven-foot fences that had heretofore been regarded as impregnable.

The policeman took the young man to the station house, where he said he was William Evans, twenty-three years old, of 300 West Sixty-ninth Street, a grocery clerk, at present unemployed. He had evidently been drinking.

Evans, having slept off the effects of his indulgence, declared yesterday that he had no recollection of going into any house. He also said he was employed as clerk in a grocery store at Seventy-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, and that he lived at 403 Amsterdam Avenue. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Court as a suspicious person. Police Justice Deuel continued the case until to-day.

EVENTS OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

What the People of the City of New-York Were Interesting Themselves in at That Far-Off Date.

From The New-York Shipping and Commercial List, Dec. 29.

One hundred years ago this week public interest was centred upon the great debate in Congress as to our naturalization laws. At that time a residence of two years in the country, and the evidence of any man in any court of law that he knew the applicant, were the only requisites to the naturalization of an adult alien. Experience showed these requisites insufficient. The plain people became disturbed at the influx of refugees from warring Europe, who brought with them foreign ideas and foreign titles. They feared the seductive influence of class distinctions and titular glamour, and through their representatives in Congress they insisted that not only should the period of residence before citizenship be longer, but that all applicants should swear life allegiance to the United States and forswear all right to foreign titles, past or future. James Madison, then in Congress, directed his speech chiefly against foreigners who came here to engage in trade, charging that they were the least patriotic of all, that their only purpose was to make money, and that, as a rule, they were without sympathy with the American plan. Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts created a sensation by demanding that not only should prospective citizens forswear the right to titles, but the right to own slaves. Anti-slavery was the burden of his speech. Mr. Scott was the wit of the occasion. He thought a title was no more to a man than his hat, and he had no objection to a man wearing either if he only staid out of doors while it was on. Out of this debate grew the present American custom regarding titles in civil life, or rather the lack of titles.

There was no observance of Christmas worthy of notice in the newspapers at the time. Congress adjourned on the 24th of December until the 29th. An advertisement the day before Christmas in a New-York paper read as follows: "The hounds will go to Jamaica, on Long Island, this evening and will hunt there to-morrow morning."

The packet which arrived Dec. 24 brought European news as late as Oct. 16. English financial circles were disturbed by a forgery of remarkable accuracy." Ireland was preparing for '98. It was announced that the Earl of Fitzwilliam would not go to Dublin as Lord Lieutenant, as had been promised, but that Lord Westmoreland would continue there, because in the new arrangement Mr. Grattan's party had stipulated certain conditions. "It was not thought prudent to grant."

In the newspapers of this week almost a dozen rewards were offered for the return of runaway slaves, belonging to residents of New-York and New-Jersey. Massacres of white settlers occurred in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the theatre in Cortlandt Street a benefit performance was given Dec. 27 for a Mr. Patterson. A book of poems by Timothy Dwight, D. D., entitled "Greenfield Hills," and lectures by him delivered at New-Haven, Conn., were advertised by Francis Childs & Co., publishers.

The Hon. James Bowdoin had given a thousand dollars and a thousand acres of land in Brunswick, Me., for a college, and the State of Maine had taken initiative action toward the establishment of Bowdoin College.

The largest church building in the country, the German Lutheran in Philadelphia, at the corner of Fourth Street and Cherry Alley, was destroyed by fire Dec. 26. Its value was estimated at £15,000.

The American Theatre Company was playing "The Country Girl," and rehearsing "King Lear" for production in January.

The marriage of Mr. Elbert Roosevelt to Miss Jane Curtenius, daughter of P. T. Curtenius, Auditor of the State of New-York, was solemnized by the Rev. William Linn Dec. 29.

The bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers were completed.

The Tammany Society, at its meeting Dec. 29 in Tammanial Hall, passed a resolution calling on the Government to prevent a violation of the laws of neutrality by arresting certain men who, it was alleged, were fitting out a cruiser in New-York Harbor to assist the enemies of France.

PINNED UNDER A BURN

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE CRUSADERS AND THEIR WORK

THE CRUSADES. The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. By T. A. Archer and Charles L. Kingsford. Story of the Nations Series. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Of that excellent series telling the stories of the nations, this on "The Crusades" makes the forty-third volume. Comprehensive as to a general topic, the series forms in itself a valuable library. In the preface the author states the reasons for the sub-title, "The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem." There have been other crusades. With the fourth one that perversion of the crusading idea, which led to the slaughtering of the Albigenses, the present volume has nothing to do. We might say that the crusading idea, which at bottom is in direct opposition to all human ideas, has not spent its force to-day in Russia. The volume under notice is a highly satisfactory one.

The main idea of pilgrimage must be of the most remote antiquity. It probably was brought to the Jew from the further East, and the devotee might have been inspired as much by the worship of some deity as by ancestral rights. The hope of seeing a miracle performed, where legend said that miracles had once been carried out, led man to march and tramp over limitless expanses. Between the pilgrim who to-day goes by fast steamer and railroad to a favorite shrine and the Islamitish Afghan who on foot plods to Mecca there really is no difference.

Ages before Jerusalem and the many sacred places associate with Christ, there were other spots where the pious came to worship from distant countries. Syria itself was always favored ground as a place of worship and of combat, for—alas for erring man!—both these things seem to be intermittent and interchangeable. When Christianity found a champion in Constantine, Jerusalem began to raise its head among the cities of the world. We have the record of a pilgrim who in Constantine's time left Bordeaux for the sacred city. It was the period of marvels, and man was willing to accept "whatever absurdities invention might offer, such, for instance, as the sycamore tree, into which Zacchaeus had climbed." Major Conder of Palestine exploration fame tells us how utterly impossible it is to-day to eradicate the belief in the sanctity of certain places in and around Jerusalem which are not worthy of respect. The fables of Constantine and Helena are still believed in. It was as far back as the fourth century when it was the custom in Europe to collect alms for the relief of the poor at Jerusalem.

For centuries Palestine has been subject to the Mohammedan power, and Omar was a mighty Caliph. Omar, though he had covered the site of the Temple with a mosque, had not disturbed the Holy Sepulchre. As the centuries passed on, it really does not seem that the Islamites in possession of the sacred sites were inclined to molest the Christian pilgrims. It does not look, say our authors, as if Englishmen made pilgrimages to Jerusalem. Rome had greater and easier attractions.

At the close of the tenth century began those measures in Europe which brought kingdoms into some definite shape. It was a period of intense unhappiness, and man's emotional nature came to the front and exerted its power. If 1,894 years ago there was the dread that the end of the world was near, so in the year 1000 this fear of an an approaching cataclysm fretted men's souls. Piety lifted up the spirits, and it was believed that approaching doom might be diverted by pilgrimage. There were martyrological ideas intertwined. The desire to propitiate Deity first came from the poorer classes, those who had suffered the most. Then followed the better-to-do people, and lastly came the nobles. It was through Hungary that the procession of pilgrims passed. Among the noble pilgrims was one, a Count of Anjou, whose name was Fulk, otherwise the Black. He was a precious rascal, and after a life of bloodshed was moved by fear of hell to take the pilgrim's staff and go to Jerusalem. He went to Palestine, came home again, but his sins sat so heavily on him that he made a second trip. Fulk had the mania of pilgrimage, for he made three trips, and died at Metz in 1040.

Undoubtedly the stream of pilgrims, rather an obstreperous mass of humanity, with fever manners then than have the pilgrims of to-day, were not overpleasant to the Islamites. The bickerings must have been frequent. Unfortunate manners among pilgrims of to-day, irrespective of religion, are not uncommon.

The Byzantine Empire dreaded then the coming of the Turk. Europe was almost convulsed, centuries ago, with this fear. Strangely enough, Constantinople to-day, as does modern Europe, shivers when the Russian cloud throws its shade over the city of the Dardanelles. Politics, trade, and religion, "conquest, commerce, and conscience," as a later historical writer has expressed it, are the causes of war. The Turks, or what were called Turks then, swept the Aegean with their galleys and the imperial city was threatened. It should be remembered that the Normans had a good hold in Southern Italy, and Freeman has shown us what were the conditions there. Undoubtedly the Popes favored a movement which they hoped they could direct. It was Gregory VII. who certainly saw his opportunity and preached the crusade against the Saracen. Some of those Norman nobles might, too, have thought that a new dynasty of their own creation might gain a realm in the Byzantine Empire.

The authors rather discredit Peter the Hermit as having done much in advancing the Crusades. It was Pope Urban, a man of prodigious ambition and of ecclesiastic power who shaped the movement. He was fluent with his French and he stirred up the French soul. Then arose from enthusiastic listeners the Crusaders' cry, "Deus vult! Deus vult! And then the movement which was to have good and bad results in history began. Passing over the immediate action of the Crusades, which owe so much of their glorious and chivalrous side to the magical descriptions of Walter Scott, it is at the conclusion of the volume that we can better appreciate what came from this upheaval of thought and action. The amazing thing is the consolidation of many nationalities, bound together by a common cause. It is not to be believed that nine centuries ago there was much love between French, English, and Germans; perhaps less than there is now. The Crusades, at least when they were over, were disintegrating rather than otherwise in their effects. If there was unison in danger at first, when there came temporary triumphs, the history of the Crusades, as we see it to-day, was a constant source of bitter feuds. If, however, after the Crusades, national enmities were fostered, they helped to bring together the people who owed allegiance to a particular sovereign. They hastened some kind of consolidation. But for a long time this movement was imperiled because of Papal policy.

In England, the influences of which country in the long past exert themselves on our own destinies, the direct action of the Crusades was fortunately but slight. The authors believe that the third Crusade contributed in some measure to foster the growth of English liberty. Strangely enough, the consolidation of modern Prussia may arise in some slight way "from the crusading enterprise of the Teutonic knights of Lithuania."

Probably the Crusaders gave more benefit to the Church in securing Papal supremacy. The Church had then a strong militant power, the Knights of the Tempie, who were the "veritable militia of the Church of Western Europe." It is not English prejudice which affirms that the knight or the Prince found money in the Church coffers to pay for his journey, his horses, and the trappings of his followers, and that, in consideration of a mortgage, the Church had them at its mercy. Because the Church had legal possession of too many landed estates, the origin of which conveyances dated from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the Reformation in part came about. Strangely enough, there were curious reactions of belief. All emotional religion brings about something of this character. There were many heresies born after the Crusades, and the method of worship of one of the great orders of chivalry, the Papal militia, was not free from Islamism.

The benefit of the Crusades came from the raising of the standard of comfort. True European commerce may be said to have then had its beginning. In Althea Weil's "The Story of Venice" the trade of the city of lagoons, originating almost during the Crusades, is fully described. It was not Italy alone that was benefited. The Flemings, the North Germans, even the Danes and Norwegians, sent their ships to the Mediterranean. Then the famous Hanseatic League began its prosperous career. No man can tell what tacit influences were exerted then which finally led to the discovery of America. We are positive that the early ideas of finance may not have been then originated, but they were formulated during the Crusades.

Man's knowledge, the extension of learning, after the dull slumber of many centuries, began with the Crusades. Knights who could neither read nor write were amazed at the learning of their Moslem foes. From the Arab—or Moor, or whatever you may call him—came a knowledge of Aristotle, which paved the way "for mediaeval philosophy and scholasticism." Mediaeval poetry was born then, too.

There were some good results derived from the Crusades. The question as to how unfortunate were the other sequences has never been precisely stated. How many people were killed in actual warfare is not known, nor the number of those who in Europe and Asia or elsewhere were ruthlessly murdered all along the line. There were many savage outbreaks of warlike barbarism. It was not "God's warfare." No war ever ought to be attributed to God. As to honesty of motives, Messrs. Archer and Kingsford agree that among the Princes who took part in the movement there were only two—Godfrey and St. Louis—"who were moved by true, honest, religious zeal." Of course, among the rank and file of those who fought and died there were many who believed that it was their mission to kill Moslems or Jews, or anybody, and thus wading in seas of blood, make their peace with their Maker. The volume is an excellent and a singularly instructive one.

BOOKS OF A WEEK

—Macmillan & Company have published the "Life and Letters of Dean Church," edited by his daughter, Miss Mary C. Church, with a preface by the Dean of Christ Church, London. Dean Church was a famous English clergyman, who for nineteen years prior to his death in 1890 was settled over St. Paul's Church, London, and in early periods was stationed at Oxford and Wheatby. While in London he was closely associated with Mr. Gladstone as one of the Premier's warmest friends. The letters here printed cover a wide range of subjects, for the Dean was almost as well known as a scientist and historian as a minister. Many of them relate to travel in foreign countries.

—The bound volumes of Scribner's Magazine for 1894 have as stately and chaste a look as any printed in recent months. Inclosing them are all the most beautiful bound magazine covers that we know of. As for the contents—has not a whole year made us familiar with them? A peculiarity of magazine reading is that after one has read the succeeding numbers, the appearance of a bound volume often finds him again deeply interested in the contents.

—The Rev. A. Foster-Melliar's "The Book of the Rose" (Macmillan) gives full details of practical rose culture. The author writes that he has with "his own hands" established all the facts he tells about from raising and establishing a rose stock to carrying off the prize at some great flower exhibition. Roses have their "qualities and their defects," as that famous horticultural authority, Dean Hole, has declared. To tend roses, even in our immediate latitude is the delight of many a man and woman, and there is no reason why certain English methods should not be made available. The volume, with its damask plush binding, is a handsome one, with many photographs of the author's choicest photogravuers.

—"The Annals of a Quiet Valley," by a country parson (Macmillan,) tells of the English Lake District, where Wordsworth lived. Here are the Dalesmen, the true representatives of the English yeoman. The country parson, who was born among the coombes, describes the ways and manners of a past generation. There are reminiscences of Wordsworth, and of Gilbert White. The volume is charming in appearance, print, and illustrations.

—Hunt & Eaton have ready Dr. J. M. Buckley's "Travels in Three Continents," a large octavo, profusely illustrated, and strikingly bound. The author writes, among other countries, of Spain, North Africa, France, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, and Greece.

—A strong and searching paper, with humor mixed with the rare good sense, is Mark Twain's in the January North American, under the title, "What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us." Here is a paragraph so full of everlasting truth that it has eloquence in it:

"A foreigner can photograph the exteriors of a nation, but I think that that is as far as he can get. I think that no foreigner can report its interior—its soul, its life, its speech, its thoughts. I think that a knowledge of these things is acquirable in only one way, not two or four, or six—absorption; years and years of unconscious absorption; years and years of intercourse with the life concerned; of living it, indeed; sharing personally in its shames and prides, its joys and griefs, its loves and hates, its prosperities and reverses, its shows and shabbiness, its deep patriotisms, its whirlwinds of political passion, its adorations—of flag and heroic dead and the glory of the national name. Observation? Of what real value is it? One learns people through the heart, not the eyes or the intellect."

—Among the contributors to the January number of The Forum are Prof. Albert B. Hart, James Schonler, David A. Wells, Ludine Harrison, and Major J. W. Powell. The contents are surprisingly varied, with the topics of vital interest at the present time. Since its price was cut in two, The Forum remains as good as ever.

LITERARY NOTES

—Macmillan & Co. have undertaken to bring out a series of biographies with the title "European Statesmen," to be edited by Prof. J. B. Bury. Arrangements have already been made for the following volumes: "Charles the Great," by Thomas Hodgkin; "William the Silent," by Frederic Harrison; "Richelieu," by Prof. R. Lodge; "Mazarin," by A. Hassall, and "Maria Theresa," by Dr. J. Franck Bright. Other volumes will relate to Ferdinand the Catholic, Charles V., Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Catherine II., Napoleon, and Cavour.

—Stevenson's death leads The Athenaeum to recall the fact that admiration for the work of Hazlitt led Stevenson, some years ago, to offer to write a monograph on the great essayist for The English Men of Letters Series. The editor, who was John Marley, declined the offer.

—The edition of Plato's "Republic," prepared by the late Prof. Jowett and Prof. Lewis Campbell, will be issued at once by the Clarendon Press in three volumes.

—Dr. Albert Shaw's book on "Municipal Government in Great Britain" will be issued this week by the Century Company.

—The second and final volume of the new and revised edition of Bryce's "American Commonwealth" will be published by Macmillan & Co. this week. The sale of this able and remarkable book has already reached 60,000 copies.

—Joanna E. Wood, the author of "The Untempered Wind," who is spending the Winter in Boston, is said to have a new book in hand. It is more cheerful than was "The Untempered Wind."

—Prof. Skeat has prepared for students a one-volume edition of his "Chaucer," the text being the same as that used in the six-volume edition now in course of publication.

—The first volume of Prof. McCurdy's "History, Prophecy, and the Monuments" has gone to a second edition, although it first appeared only a few months ago.

—Charles F. Lummis has written for Harper's Magazine for February an account of a month's journey by water from San Francisco to Callao, Peru, with the changes of scenery, climate, and mode of life.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MOLLIE FANCHER, THE BROOKLYN ENIGMA. An Authentic Statement of Facts in the Life of Mary J. Fancher. The Psychological Marvel of the Nineteenth Century. By Abram H. Dailey. 12mo. New-York: The George F. Sargent Company, 814 Broadway.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS AND FOR DELIBERATIVE BODIES OTHER THAN LEGISLATIVE. By Maria Frances Prichard. 24mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clark Company.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DEAN CHURCH. Edited by his daughter, Mary C. Church. With a preface by the Dean of Christ Church. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

ALEXANDER III. OF RUSSIA. By Charles Lowe. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Deceit-Deject. Folio. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

LAMBERT'S STAY OF EXECUTION

The Action of Justice Shiras Excites a Good Deal of Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The issuing of the "provisional writ of error," by which Mr. Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court last week, in the case of the New-Jersey murderer, Theodore Lambert, by which his execution, fixed for the day after the writ issued, was postponed, has given rise to an interesting legal discussion.

It is contended by some members of the bar that a writ of error was not the proper instrument by which to bring up the proceedings on a petition for writ of habeas corpus for review. They assert that an appeal from the judgment of the lower court was the correct step to take. It is further held that the issuing of the writ of error, and Judge Dallas's indorsement on it made at midnight, does not make such a special record of the case as will satisfy the Supreme Court, which has decided in several cases that proceedings in habeas corpus cannot be taken in chambers, but must be in open court.

The effect of the postponement of the execution of Lambert, under the conditions that existed, upon the future of the condemned man is also discussed with interest. Attorney Semple contended, in behalf of his client, as a reason why sentence should not be executed last Thursday, that the day originall fixed for that event having passed, unassisted by the Governor he was judicially dead, and could not be legally hanged. The question now comes up whether the action of Justice Shiras does not still further complicate this point.

In New-Jersey there is a statute governing the granting of respites and other delays in executing capital sentences, so that a serious question arises as to the power of the Executive or judiciary to take any further action in Lambert's case. Developments in the case will be watched with unusual interest by members of the Supreme Court bar.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, local snows, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, clearing, southwesterly winds.

TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in southeast, colder in northwest portion, winds becoming northerly. KENTUCKY, fair, colder, winds becoming northerly. ILLINOIS, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, clearing in the early morning, fair Monday, warmer, southwesterly, shifting to westerly winds. NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. ALABAMA, fair, colder in northern portion, southwesterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southwesterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, colder in northern and western portions, westerly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in northern portions, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, colder in northern portion, winds becoming northwesterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. OHIO, clearing in the early morning, fair Monday, colder, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. KANSAS, COLORADO, and MONTANA, fair, colder, northerly winds.

The barometer has risen everywhere west of the Mississippi, except on the Gulf coast; it has fallen in the lake regions, New-England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. An area of high pressure has appeared in the Northwest, the barometer being 30.60 inches at Edmonton. A trough of low pressure extends from the lower lakes to Eastern Texas. An area of high pressure exists south of Newfoundland. A second area of less energy is central on the South Atlantic coast. Rains have fallen in New-England, the lower lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee and North Carolina. The temperature has risen east of the Mississippi and fallen to the west. The rise has been 30 degrees in Eastern New-York. The weather is likely to clear Monday, except in New-England. It will be decidedly colder northwest of the Ohio River, and warmer in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. The Upper Ohio River will rise rapidly Monday, and freezing weather will occur Tuesday. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast at Boston and section.

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RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

Little Change in Relative Standing of Tournament Teams.

TO RESUME CONTESTS THIS WEEK

Increased Interest in the Drug-Trade Series of Games—Brooklyn Bicycle Club Still Leads the Wheelmen.

There is comparatively little change in the relative standings of the principal bowling clubs engaged in the different tournaments in this city and Brooklyn. No games were decided in the Interclub League during the last week. This was mainly due to a number of the competitors spending the holidays out of town. The games will be resumed to-morrow night, when six games will be decided.

The bank clerks were too busy balancing up their yearly accounts at their respective banks to face the tenpins. The next series in the latter league will be rolled on Friday night.

More than usual interest is being manifested in the Drug Trade Association, inasmuch as three teams are tied for first honors, with eight victories and three defeats. The games rolled on Saturday were productive of some very high individual scores, particularly in the case of Lester of the team representing Whitall, Tatum & Co. His score of 202 pins in the game against Lanman and Kemp was the highest individual score made in the tournament thus far.

The Lotus, New-York I., and Clique Clubs are having a nip-and-tuck fight in the Harlem Republican Club tournament. The best score made in this competition during the last week was 906, rolled by the New-York I. team.

It is now almost an assured fact that the Rosedale "five" will win first prize in the American national tourney. The records of tournaments follow:

WHEELMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.	Average.
Brooklyn	15	5	847	.756
Atalanta	12	4	900	.750
Union	16	6	873	.727
Manhattan	9	7	847	.563
Kings County	12	10	863	.545
Liberty	7	7	872	.500
Montauk	7	9	867	.438
Bushwick	6	10	829	.375
Castle Point	7	13	827	.350
Columbia	7	17	833	.292
Tourist	4	14	843	.222

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oxford	13	3	903
Hanover	11	5	876
Union League	10	6	887
Montauk	9	7	929
Carleton	9	7	903
Lincoln	8	8	866
Columbian	6	10	857
Aurora Grata	5	11	873
Midwood	5	11	849
Knickerbocker	4	12	828

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank for Savings	7	1	859
Bank of Manhattan	5	1	783
National Park Bank	6	2	835
Bank of America	4	2	774
American Exchange National	5	3	794
Union Square	4	4	875
Chase National	4	4	812
Mechanics' National	4	4	778
Mount Morris	3	3	803
Citizens'	3	3	765
First National	3	3	729
Western National	3	3	735
Merchants' National	2	6	667
Fourth National	1	5	725
Bank of the Republic	0	8	734

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Dodge, Olcott & Co.	8	3	820
Parke, Davis & Co.	8	3	759
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	8	3	719
Lanman & Kemp	7	4	724
Merck & Co.	7	4	761
Bruen, Ritchie & Co.	7	4	780
India Rubber Comb Company	6	5	843
Seabury & Johnson	5	6	694
Colgate & Co.	4	7	741
R. W. Robinson & Son	3	8	724
Powers & Weightman	3	8	667
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	11	636

HARLEM REPUBLICAN TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Lotus	4	0	924	Winsor II.	2	2	826
New-York I.	2	0	906	Bachelor	1	1	821
Clique	2	0	821	Phoenix I.	1	1	814
Puritan	2	1	866	Lincoln I.	1	1	783
Winsor I.	2	2	816	Harlem	1	2	788
Standard	2	2	891	Phoenix II.	1	5	830
New-York II.	2	2	879	Lincoln II.	1	5	809
Grip	2	2	835				

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Rosedale	15	3	896	Golden Rod	8	10	899
Oriental	12	4	900	Cyclone	7	9	853
Monarch	12	4	858	Fifth Ward	7	9	878
Fidella	13	5	*953	Empire	7	9	881
Orchard	11	5	912	Spartan	6	8	838
Progress	11	6	901	Glendale	5	11	857
Columbia	11	7	887	Civil Service	4	12	846
Albion	9	7	956	Owl	4	12	791
Apollo	9	7	912	Spheroid	3	13	855
Gotham	9	7	895	Fedora	1	15	813
Arlington	8	8	894				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Fearless	9	1	852	Tioga	5	7	903
Salamander	8	2	889	Monroe	4	6	871
Echo	8	2	841	Harmony	4	7	819
Adelphi	8	4	878	South Paw	3	7	802
Ivanhoe	7	3	868	Clover	3	7	802
Osceola	7	3	851	Herkimer	3	7	883
Pin Knight	7	3	878	Pelham	3	7	844
Reinecke	7	5	860	Evergreen	3	7	817
Prospect	6	4	918	Clermont	3	9	809
Waverly	6	4	872	Flatbush	2	8	798
Orchard	6	6	833				

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Oriental	8	2	905	Liberty	3	3	796
Cyclone	6	2	945	Consolidated	2	4	796
Washington	5	3	899	Reform	2	4	860
Trojan	5	3	860	West Harlem	3	5	868
Joker	4	2	851	Cable	2	6	787
Empire	4	4	880	Lynwood	1	7	807

AMERICAN AMATEUR UNION, NEW-YORK.

SECTION A.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
New-York	5	0	1,738	Ivanhoe	2	3	1,653
Phoenix	3	1	1,698	Palisade B.C.	0	6	1,634

NEW-YORK, SECTION B.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Bloomingdale	3	0	1,695	Standard	0	2	1,490
Grip	3	1	1,601				

ATHLETIC CLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Roseville	10	4	882	Elizabeth	6	6	870
Jersey City	8	6	857	Columbia	5	7	943
North End	9	3	915	Orange	3	7	838
New-York	7	7	956	Montclair	2	10	845

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Gilbert	6	0	802	Com'nwealth	1	3	728
De Witt Clinton	4	2	810	Fulton	1	3	712
Philadelphos	3	1	757	Long Island	1	5	729
Manhasset	3	1	703	Nassau	1	5	613

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Riverside A.C.	12	0	890	Y. M. C. A., Orange	5	9	827
Montclair	7	5	901	Chatham	5	9	837
Roseville A.	7	7	832	So. Orange	5	9	885
N. Republic'n.	7	7	833				
Orange A.C.	6	8	842				

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE—INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

Name and Club.	Games.	Average.
Cadiz, Riverside A. C.	10	173
Smith, Riverside A. C.	12	171
Pierson, Riverside A. C.	12	170
Codey, Y. M. C. A., Orange	12	169
Cadmus, Montclair	12	166
Halliday, South Orange	10	165
Croker, Montclair	12	165
Thomson, Montclair	12	164
H. W. Hiller, Riverside A. C.	8	164
A. M. Budd, Chatham	10	162
Brown, Orange A. C.	8	161
Chedister, Roseville A. A.	12	161
Sinclair, South Orange	12	161
Baldwin, Roseville A.	12	161
Lockwood, Montclair	12	158
Snyder, Montclair	12	157
Irving, Orange A.	10	156
Gray, Orange A. C.	10	155
Wright, South Orange	12	154
Reese, Riverside A. C.	12	154
Woodruff, Roseville A. A.	10	153
Marshall, South Orange	12	153
Aborn, Orange A. C.	12	153
Culton, Y. M. C. A., Orange	12	152
Berry, Chatham	12	152
Burnett, Y. M. C. A., Orange	12	152
Van Steenberg, N. Republican	12	151
Smith, South Orange	12	151
Ketchum, Roseville A. A.	12	151

Gossip of the Bowlers.

—The Coroners' Bowling Club, composed of well-known business men of Yorkville, held its annual stag at 1,673 Avenue A Thursday night. It was more of a "metzelsuppe" action on the Coroners' pig, which Mr. Eyner won at the outing last Summer, having the highest score of 189 in the match for the pig. There were singing and recitations, and a good time was had. The trivialions to the stag were gotten up in the form of a Coroner's summons. The officers are Dr. Anton Sieke, Chief Coroner; John L. Eymer, Assistant Chief; Frank Fleck, Deputy Treasurer; Charles Goetzinger, Deputy Secretary, and Samuel Wenk, Captain. The members are B. Schoop, P. Wersing, J. Wenk, M. Schmitt, A. Newman, J. Beilau, J. Lehner, A. Lehner, J. Stauff, H. Kelfaber, F. Grote, J. Yeager, and V. Eilsser.

—Capt. H. G. Thomas of the All-Massachusetts Bowling team has written a letter to President Van Cott of the Manhattan Athletic Club proposing a match game between the "Hub" bowlers and those of the "Cherry Diamond" club on the latter's alleys. A reply, accepting the challenge, has been sent to Capt. Thomas, and a date in the near future will probably be named for the contest. Warren Sage, the club's director of bowling, will select the Cherry Diamond team immediately.

—The bowling team of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association defeated the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association five at Jersey City Saturday night, by scores of 836 to 812 and 851 to 813.

—The Morris and Essex League teams are having a pleasant tournament. It will not be closed till Feb. 21.

—It is estimated that there are over 15,000 bowlers in Brooklyn.

SPRING TROTTING CIRCUIT.

Plan of Secretary Hegdes for the Driving Clubs' Races.

Secretary Ed S. Hedges of the Driving Club of New-York has mapped out a plan for a Spring trotting circuit, which he hopes will meet with the approval of other track managers and result in some high-class harness racing in the East prior to the opening of the Grand Circuit next July. The proposed schedule for this circuit is as follows: Arlington Driving Park, Baltimore, May 7-10; Gentlemen's Driving Park, Baltimore, May 14-17; Pimlico Driving Park, Baltimore, May 21-24; Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, May 28-31; Belmont Park, Philadelphia, June 4-7; Fleetwood Park, New-York City, June 11-14; Parkway Driving Park, Brooklyn, June 18-21; Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, June 25-28; Island Park, Albany, July 2-5.

This is substantially a revival of the old Southeastern Circuit of 1892, with improvements and additions, and Secretary Hedges offers some good reasons why such a chain of early meetings ought to be successful. In the first place the longest shipment in the entire circuit is only ninety miles, and to avail themselves of nine weeks' trotting, horsemen would have to travel only about 175 miles by rail and the same distance by boat. They could trot their horses three weeks in Baltimore, two weeks in Philadelphia, and the same length of time in the metropolis without making a shipment, so that traveling expenses, and they are next to entrance fees the largest outlay a horseman has to bear, would be reduced to the lowest possible figure. At the end of the circuit the campaigners would find themselves in Albany, a convenient point from which to ship westward for the opening of the Grand Circuit at Saginaw or Grand Rapids, or eastward to the almost continuous series of meetings in and around Boston.

Secretary Hedges has already set forth the plans and wishes of the New-York organization in a letter to the other track managers, and he proposes within a few days to follow this up by making a personal visit to the cities interested and arranging an early conference of all the Secretaries in the proposed circuit for the purpose of perfecting plans.

Notwithstanding the reports current for some time past relative to internal dissensions in the Pimlico Driving Club of Baltimore and the probability of its dissolution in consequence thereof, it is now announced that the organization has not only decided to live, but to replace the old grand stand, which was burned just before the Fall meeting was held in 1894, with a new structure of modern design and construction. Some of the leading members of the club have been quietly at work for several weeks past with the result that plans have been selected and contracts are about to be let for a stand which will cost upward of $20,000.

The architecture is Colonial, and the materials will be iron, brick, and wood. It is to be three stories in height, 250 feet long, and 50 feet wide, with octagonal towers rising above the main structure at either end and in the centre. On the ground floor there will be a spacious cooling-out shed, where spectators can have an opportunity to look over the horses between heats. On this floor will also be placed a bowling alley, restaurant, poolroom, &c. The second story, or grand stand proper, will seat 4,000 persons in comfortable opera chairs so arranged that every one will command a view of the entire track. The third story of the stand will be arranged and reserved for members of the club. At the front of the structure, which is to be twenty feet back from the track, will be built handsome stands for the judges and timers of the races.

It has been said that an open-air horse show will be held at Pimlico next season in connection with the Spring trotting meeting on the same plan which is proposed by the Charter Oak Driving Club of Hartford, Conn. Now that trotting-horse men are coming to realize the necessity of raising good-looking, well-mannered road horses, as well as fast ones, if they expect to touch the top price in the trotting market, the relationship between race tracks and show rings is becoming closer, and there is a probability that many trotting meetings in 1895 will be conducted with the horse-show feature attached. It is even within the range of possibilities that New-York may have an exhibition of this kind next Autumn, a well-known horseman from up the State having been in town during the past week looking over Morris Park as a site for a combined trotting meeting, horse show, and agricultural fair.

Five horses with records of 2:10 or better died in 1894. They were the trotter Pamlico, 2:10, and the pacers Ontonian, 2:07¾; Crawford, 2:07¾; Hal Braden, 2:07¾, and Ed Easton, 2:09¾.

One of the handsomest animals shown in Central Park during the recent period of sleighing was the chestnut mare Lou Chief. She will be remembered as the beautiful, blaze-faced winner of the blue rosette in the class for gaited saddle horses at the last National Horse Show, but she is as clever in harness as she is under saddle, and can show a 2:30 trail or better on the snow. Since the close of the horse show Lou Chief has been sold by her then owner, J. M. Garrett of Fort Garrett, Ky., to John Spratley for a price approximating $4,000. The chestnut mare is probably the most noted and successful all-round show horse that has ever come from the blue-grass region. She has been shown all over the South and West during the past five years, and has won no less than 153 first prizes in harness and under the saddle.

Last year alone Lou Chief won thirty-nine first prizes and five seconds, being shown at Richmond, Ky.; Danville, Ky.; Nicholasville, Ky.; Versailles, Ky.; Mexico, Mo.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Elizabethtown, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Baltimore, Md., and New-York City. She has been barred from both the saddle and harness classes at Lexington and Paris, Ky., for two or three seasons past, owing to her acknowledged superiority in the show ring. Lou Chief is eight years old. She was bred by James Harp, Lexington, Ky., and was by the trotting stallion Harrison Chief, dam by Peavine; second dam by Peters's Halcorn. Her dam is now owned by J. D. Creighton of Omaha, Neb., and has been bred to the noted trotting stallion Junemont, 2:14, one of the highest actors and finest types of the trotting-bred cob to be found in this country. It is said that the record made by Lou Chief in the show ring has never been equaled by any other horse.

It is not generally known that the chestnut mare Ballet Girl, one of the attractions of the Long Branch Horse Show last season in the tandem and other high-stepping classes, was a trotter in disguise. C. F. Bates, who exhibited the stunning mare at the Monmouth County show with her tail docked and

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hamlet.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Broadway—Day and Evening—Exhibition of George Inness Paintings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Blue Jeans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Syntax.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mit Vergnuegen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Faust.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St.—Lecture on the Alps illustrated.
TIFFANY CHAPEL, 333 4th Av.—9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Art Glassware.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.

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Memorial Service for Fireman Rooney.

A special service in memory of the late Assistant Foreman John Rooney, who met his death with Chief Bresnan at the West Twenty-fourth Street fire Dec. 29, was held last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington Square. The Rev. C. W. Willard preached the memorial sermon, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Stone.

Presents Here or Not at All.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is no giving in marriage in heaven. Therefore marry while on earth if you would receive wedding presents.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	44	25	3:30 P. M.	42	39
6 A. M.	40	27	6 P. M.	43	37
9 A. M.	37	32	9 P. M.	40	38
12 M.	46	36	12 P. M.	37	38

Average temperature yesterday.....34
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Clearing, Southwest Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TERMS OF THE SILVER MEN.

It was to be expected that so soon as the demand for sound currency legislation began to command respect in Congress, the advocates of silver would appear with a proposition of "concessions." The demand of the country is now listened to very attentively in Congress, and is growing stronger all the while, for the simple reason that it is becoming more and more clear that there is a radical defect in the currency, and that defect is the everlasting legal-tender notes. The only way to remove the defect is to pay the notes and destroy them, and as the revenues are just now less than the expenditures, the only way to get the money with which to pay the notes is by borrowing. To prevent undue contraction, it is proposed to allow the banks to issue notes on the bonds thus issued.

Now come the silver men and say that they want to be recognized in any plan that may be adopted, and the recognition they want is the coinage of the bullion bought under the Sherman act, or at least the coinage of the seigniorage into standard silver dollars. It is a queer proposition, the motive for which is not very obvious. The bullion has been bought and never paid for. The Government gave its notes for its market value at the time of purchase, and these notes are now outstanding. As they possess by law the qualities of paper money, and especially are receivable for dues to the Government, and as the bullion is worth a good deal less than when it was bought, these notes are constantly flowing into the Treasury. It is a perfectly plain business proposition to borrow money and pay them off, or, what amounts to the same thing, to exchange them for interest-bearing bonds. When that is done the bullion will remain in the vaults of the Treasury. It may be coined into standard dollars, or enough silver dollars may be coined to make the difference between the cost of the bullion and its coinage value. What earthly advantage will that be to any one? Particularly, what advantage can it be to the silver men?

By the legally-declared policy of the United States Government and by a long and unbroken line of precedents, the Treasury is bound to pay in gold whenever gold is wanted. If the seigniorage or all the bullion were coined into standard silver dollars, they would still be in the Treasury vaults, for no one would wish them in payment of any claim against the Government. Nor would it make any certain difference if certificates were issued against them. The certificates would only return to the Treasury as fast as they were paid out. So far as we can see, the question, if it ever becomes a practical one at all, will not be one of finance, but of political expediency. If it should be found that sound currency legislation can only be obtained by some such concession to the silver men, it might be a matter for consideration whether such concession could be safely made. One thing is certain, whether such a concession be made or not, there are two absolutely essential conditions to any helpful legislation—the repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, compelling the reissue of legal-tender notes, and a provision for the cancellation and destruction of every note redeemed or funded. Without these the "endless chain" will never be cut.

FOR THE SENATE.

We notice that Jay Hubbell has emerged from the pile of driftwood and refuse which the flood washed up, but he could not obtain votes enough in the Michigan Legislature to make him a Senator. Thurston, however, is going to the Senate from Nebraska, with the odors of the "oil-room" at Lincoln still heavy on his garments. He is most acceptable to our Republican friends, for in spite of any little reminiscences his heart still beats warmly and loudly for his native land and his foghorn is always at the service of his party. Mr. Gas Addicks's campaign in Delaware is reported to be in a bad way, and he may fail to realize on his investment, but certain prominent Republican journals that draw the line at Addicks are urging their party in West Virginia to elect Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, and some of them are rejoicing over indications that he will win the seat he longs to hold.

To any one who knows anything about what was going on in New-Mexico from ten to twenty years ago there is something to provoke hilarity in the attempt of one of our neighbors to establish the eminent qualifications of Mr. Elkins by appealing to the testimony of Mr. Thomas B. Catron. This reminds us that while Mr. Catron has not been elected to the Senate he may be on the way to a seat in that austere body, for he will represent New-Mexico as a Delegate in the House after March 4. But where is the Hon. Richard C. Kerens? Out in Missouri, laying pipe for the Senatorial election in 1896. We may be sure that Mr. Elkins, if he shall be elected from West Virginia, will give all possible aid and encouragement to his old associate, whose postal interests once enjoyed his watchful care. We have not yet observed the resuscitation of Mr. William Pitt Kellogg, but we are confident that he is giving to the sugar revolt in Louisiana his serious attention.

"A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE."

Ill luck continues to attend the Republican Senators in their assaults upon the foreign policy of the Administration. Mr. Aldrich's insinuation that the President ordered the United States war ship withdrawn from Hawaii at the request of a committee of the deposed Queen's supporters would not have been out of place, perhaps, in a Board of Aldermen, where a certain recklessness of accusation is quite in keeping with the manners and customs of the place, and where differences can be adjusted on the spot with the fists. On the floor of the Senate, a body which makes solemn pretensions to dignity, it was out of place and indecent.

The charge was that the President, after unreservedly committing the whole Hawaiian business into the hands of Congress, had secretly conspired with the friends of the ex-Queen to bring about her restoration, by withdrawing our war ship in order that the royalists, encouraged by that act and by the presence of the British ships, might rise and overthrow the Government of President Dole, whom the Administration, of its own motion, as well as in obedience to the will of Congress, recognizes as the lawful head of the Hawaiian Government.

It is needless to say that the conduct Senator Aldrich's remarks imputed to President Cleveland would have made the President liable to impeachment—in fact, would have justified his impeachment. Charges of that gravity would be made by a Senator possessing any sense of responsibility only after the most careful inquiry and with an array of evidence in their support.

Now what are the facts? The President's brief statement presents them, so far as they relate to the question asked of him by the Queen's "Commissioners," and his reply. The statement is a perfectly dignified and perfectly sufficient refutation of the Rhode Island Senator's charge. But there are further facts which ought to be adduced, because they must have been within Mr. Aldrich's knowledge if he took any pains whatever to inform himself. The Queen's "Commissioners" did not make their application to the President until Aug. 11, and the President's written reply was not handed to them until a later day. Yet Admiral Walker says in his published dispatches that in obedience to Secretary Herbert's order to take the Philadelphia to San Francisco he "left Honolulu Aug. 12"! Does Senator Aldrich imagine that the "British cable" so much feared by Senator Lodge is already in operation to the Sandwich Islands? But as a matter of fact Admiral Walker says his sailing orders reached him Aug. 2, or nine days before the "Commissioners" sent their communication to the President. "It is a singular circumstance," said the Senator, "that the vessel should have been withdrawn at once closely following the visit of those gentlemen to this city." It is a more singular circumstance that a United States Senator from a New-England State should be so ignorant or so reckless. After this, it is hardly worthy of mention that the fact was long ago published that the Philadelphia was withdrawn with the knowledge and approval of the Dole Government.

Senator Lodge's dose is promised for to-day. He was foolish enough to say in the Senate on Friday that the presence of the British ship after ours was withdrawn was favorable for a royalist uprising. And yet the Massachusetts Senator was probably aware that our understanding with Great Britain, of which Admiral Walker was ignorant, but Mr. Lodge cannot be, deprives his theory of all point and substance.

WANTED—MONEY AND BRAINS.

It is the opinion of Mr. C. C. Wehrum, who has distinguished himself by the careful and instructive inspection of the school buildings of New-York, that a great deal more money is needed to put and keep them in proper condition than has ever been provided. This is also the opinion of others who have had experience in the Board of Education, and it is undoubtedly well founded. A comparison of the increase in the number of children of school age with the increase of the appropriations is entirely conclusive on that point. But it is only a result of the utterly illogical, unbusinesslike, and unintelligent mass of confused makeshifts which we flatter ourselves constitute a public school "system." If any private or corporate business in the city involving the expenditure of even a million dollars a year were run by any such methods, it would come to hopeless ruin within a twelvemonth. And so far as the real, substantial obligations resting on our schools are concerned, they are to-day as bankrupt as any broken bank in the land, for the obligations are continually and shamefully dishonored.

We have undertaken, and the undertaking is solemnly recorded on the pages of the statute book, to provide adequate schooling for all the children of school age in the city. We have declared that every child under the age of fourteen shall attend school during the entire period in each year for which the schools are open, and that the older children shall attend a part of that period, and the law imposes fine and imprisonment on the parents or guardians of children who evade this beneficent requirement and on employers guilty of paying such children wages. And there has not been a day in years when all the children embraced in the law could have found places in the schools, while thousands of those who are in the schools are huddled in dark rooms and poisoned with the foul air of unventilated buildings or with frequent special poison from the sewers. Meanwhile, the venerable survival who "superintends" our amazing system is spending his precious time concocting schemes for truant homes, and farms, and Heaven knows what other places of refuge and rescue for the children who could not get into even our present shameful schoolhouses if they tried.

Clearly, there is something besides money wanting. There is a "plentiful lack" of common sense, and it is lacking from one end of the system to the other. If land is to be bought or a school built or extended or improved or repaired, the Trustees in each case can do nothing without the approval of the Board of Commissioners, and the Commissioners can do nothing without the initiation of the Trustees, and, apparently, judging from the results, both combined either can, or will, do very little. There is no proper or effective concentration of power and responsibility. Undoubtedly, there may be a certain service to be rendered by local Trustees, who may have an intimate knowledge of local needs, but that service can hardly be more than auxiliary and advisory. The schools of the city should be under the control of a moderately large commission, with a properly graded administrative force, through which accurate information could be supplied and by which a well-digested plan for all the schools could be applied. Such a commission would be able to command respect and to arouse and direct public opinion and to obtain all the money needed. New-York people are neither stingy nor stupid when fairly appealed to. They are, under the present methods, ignorant and helpless. They are quite convinced that there are gross evils and abuses and defects in their schools, and they would gladly give the money to correct them if they were sure that it would do the work. They cannot be more than half sure of that under the present system. The best method of proceeding to reform the schools, which need it sadly enough, is by reforming the whole system of their management.

PROOF IN COMPARISONS.

That part of the statistical record concerning the efficacy of the curative serum or antitoxine in cases of diphtheria is most convincing which enables investigators to compare the results in a hospital where the injections are used with the results in another hospital, in the same city, where they are not used, or to measure the effect of a temporary withdrawal of the supply in a hospital where the new remedy had been administered for a considerable time. The data for such a comparison are afforded by the records of the Trousseau Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, in Paris, and the experience of the Kaiser and Kaiserin Friedrich Hospital, in Berlin, shows the cost of the enforced discontinuance of the serum treatment for seven weeks.

We have heretofore summarized the two records in Paris, but we shall refer briefly to them now. In the Hospital for Sick Children (where nearly 4,000 cases had been treated in the four years ending in January last, with a mortality of nearly 52 per cent.) the mortality for 448 cases, treated with serum, between Feb. 1 and July 24, was 24½ per cent. But in the neighboring Trousseau Hospital there were treated in the ordinary way during the same period 520 cases, with a mortality of 60 per cent. The general conditions were practically the same in both hospitals, but while the mortality in one was 60 per cent.—a little higher than the average for two or three years immediately preceding—in the other it was reduced to 24½ per cent., or less than half of the average for four years under the ordinary treatment.

The statistics which show the effect of a temporary exhaustion of the supply of antitoxine were recently cited at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society by Prof. Virchow. The serum treatment was used in the Kaiser and Kaiserin Friedrich Hospital during June and July, with excellent results, the number of deaths having been only 8 in 63 cases. For seven weeks thereafter the hospital was unable to obtain serum, and during those seven weeks, out of 109 cases treated, 55 had a fatal termination. At the end of the seven weeks a sufficient quantity of serum was again available, and in the six weeks following 81 cases were subjected to the serum treatment, with only 12 deaths. It was stated that "in the whole period" 533 cases were treated—303 with serum and 230 without it—and that the mortality was 13.2 per cent. for the 303 and 47.8 per cent. for the 230. We presume that these totals include the cases treated in other Berlin hospitals during the period named.

It is interesting to observe that these statistics were used by Prof. Virchow, because he will not admit that the theory upon which the serum treatment is based is a sound one. But he acknowledged that "all theoretical considerations must give way to the brute force of figures," and expressed the opinion that it was the duty of practitioners to use antitoxine in cases of diphtheria.

These comparisons are of great value, because in making them there are eliminated certain elements and conditions to which some weight should fairly be given in the examination of independent records of experience. For example, it cannot reasonably be said that the mortality percentage in the Paris Hospital for Sick Children was so largely reduced because the diphtheria prevailing in Paris during those months was of an unusually mild type, for the simultaneous experience of the Trousseau Hospital in the same city excludes such an explanation. Moreover, it is known that by the use of the serum treatment in the Trousseau Hospital after the period referred to in the comparison the mortality in that hospital was reduced more than one-half. In the other example we have the experience of one hospital for years before the serum remedy was introduced, for some months during which the serum was used, for seven weeks while no serum could be obtained, and for six weeks after the supply had been restored, the treatment of cases being under the same management all this time. Here again any supposition that the reduction of mortality was due to a modification of the type or virulence of the prevailing and continuous epidemic is excluded, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the reduction and the saving of life were caused solely by the antitoxine injections. Such comparative statistics are worth much more as evidence than the continuous record of a single hospital in any place, although it seems to us that such independent records, as they have been disclosed, accompanied by the testimony of attending physicians as to the very perceptible effect of the remedy upon patients, are sufficient to prove that the serum is a remedial agent of great value and power.

WOULD NOT BE "INFLUENCED."

A committee of Republican citizens of Philadelphia waited upon Mr. David Martin last week to protest against the nomination of Mr. Boies Penrose for Mayor. They represented that he was personally and politically not fit to be the candidate. What further took place at the interview is told with perfect gravity by a Philadelphia Republican newspaper:

"Mr. Martin is said to have asked them if they had any specific objections to make to the nomination of Mr. Penrose, and they said that they had not. So far as can be learned, the committee dealt in insinuations and vague charges, but Mr. Martin declined to take any action upon such representations, and it is understood that the committee departed without having influenced Mr. Martin in any way."

The Mr. Martin who thus peremptorily declined to be influenced is "Dave" Martin, the blackguard and corruptionist whose achievements and peculiar distinctions have been lately set before our readers.

It is an interesting spectacle for the proud old City of Philadelphia. A notorious ruffian graciously consents to receive a delegation of respectable citizens, but declines to be influenced in any way by their views and protests!

Our correspondent in Philadelphia telegraphs the information that the Quay-Martin ring is alarmed, and that Penrose may not be nominated by the convention to be held on Wednesday. We should imagine that after being rebuffed by such a fellow as "Dave" Martin respectable Philadelphia would manage to "influence" somebody.

FOR THE TRUST AND AGAINST OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Austria-Hungary has now added her formal protest to that of Germany against the exaction of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on sugar imported from countries that pay a bounty on sugar exports. This new protest, like that of the German Government, is based upon the claim that the imposition of such a duty is a violation of treaty agreements. The soundness of this claim is admitted by our own Government, and the President has earnestly recommended that the duty should be repealed.

This protest clearly foreshadows the adoption by Austria-Hungary of the retaliatory policy which, as exhibited by Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and France, has already inflicted serious injury upon our export trade in cattle, beef, and other products. Our dispatches say: "From the similarity in wording between the latest protest and that of the German Ambassador, it is evident that the two countries are acting in concert in the matter, and it seems probable that Austria will still further follow Germany's lead by inaugurating a policy of retaliation against the food products of the United States."

That the exaction of this discriminating duty was the real cause of Germany's exhibition of commercial hostility is plainly shown by the interview with Dr. Barth, a prominent member of the Reichstag, which was published Saturday. "Dr. Barth said that he had repeatedly proved himself a friend of the Americans, and he desired to emphasize the fact that there was no difference in opinion among all the German political parties that the American Government was now wrong. He hoped for the sake of both countries that the tax would be repealed, the more so, he said, inasmuch as the Agrarians had seized the opportunity to attempt to force the German Government to resort to retaliatory measures." The statements of the German Ambassador in this country to the Secretary of State and to certain Senators also show clearly that the duty is the cause of all the trouble. Senators have been told by him that his Government is "very greatly concerned" about this tax, and he has expressed a fear that a failure to repeal it may lead to unpleasant complications.

The Continental countries have this year an exceptionally large surplus of raw sugar to be sold abroad. The crop estimates and comparisons of Licht's Circular have been published as follows:

	1893-4. Tons.	1894-5. Tons.
German Empire	1,393,374	1,725,000
Austria-Hungary	871,859	1,000,000
France	579,111	830,000
Belgium	235,000	275,000
Holland	75,015	85,000

The entire European crop this season exceeds that of last season by 20 per cent., and the excess in Germany is 24 per cent. Our imports of raw sugar from Germany last year were valued at nearly $16,000,000.

The repeal of this discriminating duty is prevented solely by the opposition of the Republican Senators. Dr. Barth says that the attitude of our "Government" is wrong. The Executive branch of our Government urges that the duty should be repealed; the Democratic majority in the House has voted to repeal it; three-quarters of the Democrats in the Senate are ready and anxious to repeal it; nothing bars the way except the refusal of the Republican Senators to permit a vote to be taken, or even to discuss the question.

Why do they refuse? Simply because the Gorman-Aldrich alliance of last session, made for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, is still in existence. To serve the private interests represented by Mr. Aldrich and some of his associates and by Mr. Gorman and his little group of followers on the Democratic side, all of the Republican Senators persist in voting for the Sugar Trust, knowing that their course has already affected seriously their country's export trade in food products and that it promises to inflict irreparable injury upon that trade.

FRENCH POLITICS.

It is according to the saying of a French writer that the French people are now entitled to congratulate themselves, for their recent annals are tiresome. Since the excitement caused by the murder of Carnot has subsided, French politics have held neither the first nor the second place in the interest of mankind. Indeed, the business of Madagascar is the only incident of those politics that has commanded attention outside of France.

Our London correspondent, however, points out that the coming contest for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies may bring French affairs again into the foreground. The situation is especially interestin because of the reported purpose of M. Casimir-Perier to go to the country rather than to accept a Cabinet composed of Radicals or advanced Republicans, and to resign the Presidency itself if the decision of the country is against him. The fact that such a threat can be made draws attention anew to the peculiarity of the French Constitution, which, being framed partly upon the British and partly upon the American theory of constitutional government, gives occasion for a situation that could not arise either in Great Britain or in the United States.

It is an old discussion whether the fitter head of a constitutional government be a hereditary and irresponsible Chief Magistrate, who is practically only a dignified figurehead for the ship of State, or an elective Chief Magistrate, who is the representative of a party and is expected to promote its interests and carry out its programme. Walter Bagehot devoted a good part of his book on the English Constitution to arguing in favor of royalty—that is to say, of an irresponsible sovereign and a responsible Ministry. It is evident that the present British Constitution has come about by fitting old forms to modern ideas, not without some distortion on both sides. The maxim that the King can do no wrong is a good deal older than the frame of government that has been adapted to it, and it has now come to mean that the King can do nothing, and that the best course for his personal comfort is to take no interest in politics and to take what measures and men Parliament sets before him, asking no questions. When a member of Parliament who would ordinarily have been eligible to the Cabinet was supposed to have been kept out of it because he was personally offensive to Queen Victoria, he declared that the issue thus raised was a constitutional question, and intimated that her Majesty had no right to keep a man out of the list of "her Majesty's Ministers" merely because she detested him. In this Mr. Labouchère was doubtless right. The Queen behaved "unconstitutionally," and would have been compelled to succumb if the question had been of more importance, if, for example, it had concerned the choice of the House of Commons for Prime Minister.

Such a question evidently could not arise under our system, in which the President is an active politician and the representative of his party, and in which the "Ministers" are merely his subordinates and responsible not to the people, but to him. But a much more serious question will arise in France, where the President, practically an active and successful politician, is theoretically impartial and irresponsible, like a hereditary sovereign. Theoretically, it is the business of the French President, as it is the business of a British sovereign, to accept the Ministers chosen by the Legislature. Of course this duty is likely to be distasteful to a Chief Magistrate who has political opinions of his own, and it may make his official acts as President very inconsistent with his professions and his "record" before he was President. But it seems to be absolutely necessary to the successful working of the mixed scheme of constitutional government which the French have adopted. The British system of an irresponsible figurehead and "government by a committee of the House of Commons" is intelligible and practicable. The American system of a responsible President and of heads of the executive departments appointed by him is also intelligible and practicable. But a mixture of the two has the advantages of neither. An active politician and party leader cannot all at once become an impartial spectator of events and give his assent to what everybody knows he disapproves without running the risk of bringing himself and his office into disrespect. That is the view which M. Casimir-Perier seems to take of the matter, and which has induced the expectation that he will resign rather than be instrumental in putting into power a Government of which he disapproves.

The sale of the Metropolitan Hotel and other valuable property during the past few weeks has created some discussion among real estate buyers about the advance in price of real estate in New-York. In the value of real estate on Manhattan Island there has been scarcely less advance during the past century than there was between the time when Peter Minuit, in 1626, bought the entire tract for $24 in merchandise and the beginning of Washington's first Presidential term. It has usually been thought that Peter took advantage of the ignorance of the untutored savages, and made an excellent bargain for himself. But, if we calculate compound interest from the date of his purchase until now, it will be seen that the $24 would have grown to be $20,000,000,000—the value of Manhattan Island many times over. In 1798 Thaddeus Smith, in starting the silver-plating business, bought the premises 18 Park Place for $1,800; he afterward sold the premises in 1802 for $2,200. At that time the city extended only to about Canal Street. The main residences were generally south of Chambers Street. Then the city contained about 212,000 inhabitants, and the outer suburbs of the city proper were Greenwich Village, Yorkville, and Harlem. Broadway above Chambers Street was a succession of green hills and valleys, the high ground sloping away on the west to the Lispenard meadows. Queen Street (now Pine) and Duane Street were fashionable, and the Battery was in the full flush of swelldom. Lower Broadway was occupied by little shopkeepers, saddlers, tinworkers, candlemakers, sugar refineries, and shoemakers. The houses here rented from $200 to $600 per annum. Where is now Grand Street was a range of high hills; at their foot, near the river, parties came on Sundays to carouse and eat clams. The Bowery, first an Indian trail, then a cowpath, and still later, an indifferent road of variable width, ran out into the country.

BALD EAGLES ABOUND IN NORTHERN OHIO

An Observer of Their Habits Talks Interestingly of Them.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Ohio State Academy of Sciences, Mr. E. L. Morely read a paper entitled, "Notes on the Bald Eagle." Mr. Morely resides in Northern Ohio, and his paper gave a description of this American bird, which has nests at Kelley's Island, Put-In-Bay, on the peninsula, and at various points in Northern Ohio. He gave the result of personal observation of a pair of eagles which have an eyrie near a country Post Office in the vicinity of Sandusky, which they have occupied for nine years, rearing two and sometimes one eaglet each year.

He said that the eagles occupy their nest for years. Some have been recognized by old fishermen as having been sixty years in one nest, and others forty to fifty years. He stated that on the islands the eagles are decreasing in numbers, but on the peninsulas they are increasing, notably some sixty having been counted on the west harbor and some thirty more on the east harbor near the peninsula.

In the remarks following Mr. Morley's paper it developed that the people of that part of Ohio are very fond of the birds, and that a fine of $50 is laid for shooting one of them. The eagles eat fish almost exclusively, the strong taking them from the weak and also stealing as elsewhere from the osprey.

The question was asked whether it were true that when the male bird was shot another male came along and consoled the disconsolate widow eagle in the same nest and assisted to rear the families, and if the female were killed the male would desert the eyrie and never return, nor would any other pair occupy such nest, except by accident.

Mr. Morely stated that he had never had the opportunity of observing, having no method of distinguishing the sexes, as they were about the same size and plumage. He had noticed that whenever one bird was away the other generally staid at the nest and watched for the return of the mate, sometimes going to meet him. He had also noticed that on Kelley's Island some years ago there were four nests, and now there was but one. Why the other three were abandoned he never knew, but the suggestion in the question might account for it. He had noticed, also, that a bird which might be a grown-up son or daughter had been seen to domicile with the old birds for some weeks and then fly away.

Strange Statistics of Suicide.

Statistics of suicide, alluded to by the London Standard's Paris correspondent, show that during the last four years 26,000 persons have in France put an end to their own lives; in Italy, with a population almost equal to that of France, the number of suicides during the same period has not exceeded 8,000. In seeking the reasons for this great difference, the well-known Parisian journalist M. Henri Fouquier explains that in Italy the Roman Catholic religion is still strongly rooted in the population, and that it acts as a deterrent against self-destruction. Formerly, in Italy the body of a suicide was dragged through the streets and then exhibited on a gibbet. Moreover, if Italy is not so rich a country as France, poverty there is less severely felt and more easy to bear than in France, thanks to the Italian sunshine and blue sky. It is estimated that perhaps a quarter of the population of Naples, for instance, live in a state of poverty which could not be borne by a workman in Paris, or in the towns of the north of France. In addition to this, mendicity is not, in Italy, regarded as either shameful or humiliating. Therefore, notwithstanding the extreme poverty prevailing in Italy, M. Fouquier is not astonished that it should lead but few persons to commit suicide. M. Fouquier points out that in Italy self-destruction in most cases the dénouément of a love drama, whereas in France, out of an average of 6,500 suicides a year, there are not more than about 300 that can be classed as suicides of passion. In France money, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of self-destruction. M. Fouquier considers that some 2,000 suicides a year may be due to insanity; but he points out that it is now demonstrated by the statistics that in France 4,000 persons a year, that is to say, about ten persons a day, hang, drown, or stifle themselves with the fumes of charcoal, or blow out their brains because they are ruined, because they are prosecuted by their creditors, because they cannot earn enough to procure food and are dying of starvation.

The Meek and Mild Chinaman.

The Chinaman, although proverbially meek and mild, is a man of dauntless courage and unflinching fortitude. Voyages over vast tracts of stormy seas, extremes of heat or cold, prolonged separation from home and all he holds most dear and sacred, contumely and wrong at the hands of men among whom he casts his lot—nothing of all this can turn him from his own purpose in life, namely, the accumulation of a little store of dollars which twenty years forward will make him a rich man in the country of his birth, will enable him to provide for his parents and erect monuments to the honor of his ancestors, and will cause him to be looked up to and envied by his fellow-villagers.

To achieve this he goes everywhere—everywhere, at least, except to lands whose hostile laws of recent years block him at the ports of entry; and in countries where such laws have been passed, the very fact shows that the Mongolian has already secured a foothold. We are told that there is no place of consequence the wide world over where a Scotchman is not to the fore. For myself I expect as confidently, wherever I wander, to find my Chinaman.—The Nineteenth Century.

Coins of Pius IX.

From The London Daily News.

Poor Pio Nono's coins have been discredited in Italy these ten years and more, but they crossed the frontier briskly enough, and were quite familiar in the change which the Parisian waiter counted out to the unwary. However, this year the French Government took a very high hand in the matter. They fixed a date on which certain obsolete coins might be exchanged for their mere value as metal, which resulted in a great flow of lire into the national melting pot. So that now some of the discredited coins have got to be quite rare. Take, for instance, the Pio Nono five-franc piece. No French or Italian railway will accept it, and the astute Paris cabby will become quite idiomatic if you tender it to him. But it is worth 10f. to collectors, and has even fetched 15f. Then there is the twenty-lire piece, the gold coin; it is worth 2 sovereigns. The franc and two-franc pieces will possibly also go up. They are to be had now at half the value at which they were issued.

Enterprise and Knowledge.

From The New-York Medical Record, Jan. 5.

The New-York Times has printed and distributed among the medical profession a supplement containing a very carefully prepared account of the serum-therapy of diphtheria. The New-York Times has shown much enterprise and scientific knowledge in its discussion of this as of other medical topics.

Mr. Kenny Out of Danger.

Supervisor of The City Record W. J. K. Kenny was announced to be out of danger last night, and it is expected that his recovery will be rapid now that the crisis has passed.

REFUSES THE ARMISTICE

Peace Negotiations Between Japan and China Fruitless.

THE CHINESE ENVOY'S MISSION VAIN

The Japanese Decline to Make Known Their Terms Until the Emperor's Army Is Quartered in Pekin.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times hears from its correspondent in Pekin:

"The Chinese Peace Envoy to Japan had a farewell audience with the Emperor yesterday. Japan refuses to conclude an armistice. Mr. Denby, the United States Minister, believes that the present negotiations will be fruitless, as the Japanese will withhold terms until their army shall have occupied Pekin.

"Japanese landing parties are exploring the bays on the east coast of Shan-Tung."

FRENCH HATRED OF GERMANY.

It Has Grown Rapidly Since the Degradation of Dreyfus.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—On the boulevards this afternoon the United Press correspondent saw many newspaper vendors selling a sheet entitled The Anti-Prussian. The papers were called and sold under the eyes of the police, but no effort was made to stop them.

The excitement attendant upon the degradation of Dreyfus has given a fresh impetus to the anti-German agitation. At no time since the Empress Frederick visited Paris has the hatred of Germany been more in evidence.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had gone to Cannes for his health, was summoned to Paris last evening. Although still far from well, he left Cannes at once and arrived here this evening. It is rumored that his return is due to a grave international question.

The Matin prints a report that Dreyfus said to one of his guards just before his degradation: "I did hand over documents to Germany, but they were only a bait. If I had been able to keep it up I should have got eventually documents of capital importance from the Germans." The Matin remarks that this report is generally discredited.

Other newspapers say that Dreyfus told a guard that the compromising memorandum, the sole evidence on which he was condemned, was found in the drawer of a certain embassy, which he would not name. The memorandum mentioned three documents sent with it to the embassy. One of these documents was confidential and highly important; the other two amounted to nothing. Dreyfus is said to have related that of the five experts who examined the handwriting, three declared the memorandum to be his, and two declared the characters to be those of another man.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN PERU.

A Very Unfavorable Report from the American Minister at Lima.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Gresham has received from Minister McKenzie, at Lima, Peru, a letter dated Dec. 17, showing a very bad state of affairs in Peru.

"Business continues to be shockingly depressed," he writes. "Communication with the interior and with certain parts of the north and south coasts has been suspended. The usual crops have not been planted, and it is greatly feared that on account of scarcity of food products and articles of prime necessity the condition of the poorer classes will become worse than has been heretofore known in Peru.

"I am informed to-day that the firm of Americans, Messrs. Backus & Johnston, who own the largest silver smelting works in Peru, and who have been in the habit of South America, has been forced to suspend operations for lack of fuel. This immense mining property, in which over 1,000,000 soles is invested, is situated at Casapalca, on the Oroya Railroad, within the lines of the revolutionary army. The company had on hand a considerable supply of fuel, but it has been taken possession of by the revolutionary forces for use on the locomotives on that portion of the Oroya Railroad within their control."

ELECTED A PRISONER DEPUTY.

The Late President Carnot's Son also Chosen for the Chamber.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A second ballot was taken to-day in the first Parliamentary constituency of the Thirteenth District of Paris, as the ballot on Dec. 23 did not give any candidate a majority over all. Richard, the Socialist, who headed the poll on the first ballot, was elected to-day. He received 2,742 votes to 1,037 cast for Albert Felix, the Government candidate.

Richard was sentenced in November to one year's imprisonment for writing an insulting article against Casimir-Perier, and his election is claimed to be a personal rebuke to the President. The Government doubtless will be forced to liberate Richard, as a Deputy's liberty is inviolable during the session.

Ernest Carnot, son of the late President Carnot, was elected to the Chamber to-day to represent the Cote d'Or constituency, for which Pierre Gaceau formerly sat. He was not opposed.

TIN-PLATE WORKS CLOSING UP.

The Expected Demand from the United States Did Not Come.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Many tin-plate works in the Swansea district are closing their contracts. Some 3,000 men were discharged yesterday, in accordance with previous notices. The cause of the reduction is the decrease of the American demand.

T. N. Hood, London agent of the Glanrhyd Tin Plate Company, said yesterday that some time ago the Welsh tin platers extended all their facilities, in anticipation of a heavier demand from the United States, but the demand has not come, and the new plants are useless. Tin-plate prices now, he said, were the lowest on record.

AN IMAGINARY REVOLUTION.

Said to Have for Its Object the Overthrow of the Diaz Government.

SAN JUAN BAPTISTÁ, Mexico, Jan. 6.—The press of Guatemala is attempting to stir up a revolt among the people of the Southeastern States of Mexico by claiming that a plot has been discovered by which Gen. Rocha, one of the most prominent officers of the Mexican Army, expects to overthrow the Diaz Government and succeed Diaz as President.

No such revolutionary movement exists, it being generally known that Gen. Rocha is in thorough sympathy with the administration of President Diaz. He is now in the City of Mexico.

THE POPE'S AMERICAN ENCYCLICAL

A Rumor that the Apostolic Delegation Here Will Be Enlarged.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The United Press correspondent learned last night that the Papal encyclical to the United States Bishops had not been forwarded to Washington, despite the assurances of The Naples Courier. To-day, however, it is again reported to be on its way to America.

There is a rumor that the encyclical will announce the Pope's intention to enlarge the Apostolic delegation in the United States, but he will not change the position of the Church there.

ITALY'S DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

The Latest Move the Recalling of the Ambassador to France.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Signor Ressman, Ambassador to France, has been recalled. This action is understood to be part of the diplomatic rearrangement in which Count Tornielli was removed from London to St. Petersburg. Politicians here say Ressman was overthrown by semi-official attacks made through French journals which have not scrupled to interfere in Italy's internal affairs.

BAD STORMS ALL OVER EUROPE.

The Breakwater at Civita Vecchia Damaged by a Gale.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Bad weather is reported from all parts of the Continent. In the north of Spain there have been heavy storms and floods for the last three days. In Oviedo and Burgos a deep snow has fallen.

At Civita Vecchia the gale destroyed 600 feet of the breakwater to-day. In Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Graz, and Trieste it is still snowing. Railroad communication has been interrupted, and several deaths have occurred in the storms.

FATE OF TWO FRENCH EXPLORERS

One Murdered by Chinamen and the Other Arrested by Rebels.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the French explorers Grenard and Rhins, who have been missing some two months, have been traced. Rhins was murdered by Chinese after leaving l'Hassa, the capital of Thibet. Grenard was arrested by a rebel officer and was started for Pekin. On Dec. 10 he passed through Tal-Yuen, Province of Shan-See.

THROUGH THE MANCHESTER CANAL

Direct Shipment of Merchandise to India and the East Begun.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The direct shipment of merchandise from Manchester to India and the East was begun to-day. The steamship Hispania, Capt. Abrey, left the Manchester docks with a cargo of 4,000 packages, and proceeded down the canal. She had two slight collisions. The Hispania draws nineteen feet of water, and is the largest vessel yet used in the canal.

Queen Louise of Denmark Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Central News hears from Copenhagen that Queen Louise is seriously ill.

Agnes Livingstone Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Agnes Livingstone, sister of the explorer, died at Kendall on Jan. 3.

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE'S DEBTS

She Asks for an Injunction to Prevent the Sale at Auction of the Effects Mortgaged by Her.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, whose pecuniary difficulties were recently made public, has brought suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain the several persons interested from proceeding with the sale of her personal effects at auction, under deeds of trust given by her to secure advances of money.

In the complaint filed, Mrs. Sprague alleges that she was the victim of usurious practices by the persons from whom she obtained the money. She declares that she does not know how much she received from them, but says that they charge her with having borrowed larger sums than she ever received. Being unable to meet the obligations as they became due, the Trustees under the mortgages removed, against her protest, a portion of the pictures and furniture from her historic home, "Edgewood," to the auction warehouse, and advertised them to be sold.

She further says that she has been notified that they intend to take the remainder of her effects to-morrow, and it is to prevent such a proceeding that she asks for an injunction. She also prays for an accounting with the holders of the notes against her, under the direction of the court. The articles covered by the mortgages include family pictures and relics brought from all parts of the world, and a marble bust of her father.

HILL'S ANTI-ANARCHIST BILL

PROBABLE THAT THE HOUSE WILL CONSIDER IT SOON.

Indications Are that It Will Be Passed After It Shall Have Been Amended in Certain Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The advocates in the House of Senator Hill's Anti-Anarchist bill hope to be able soon to have that measure acted upon. Nothing can be done with the bill while the currency question is occupying the attention of the House, but as soon as that shall be out of the way, Mr. Boatner of Louisiana and W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania say that they will call the bill up. Judge Culberson of Texas, who was directed by the Judiciary Committee to induce the Committee on Rules to fix a day for consideration and a vote, reports that the committee has agreed to allow a day in the near future, to be named some time next week. Mr. Hill's bill, as it passed the Senate, was amended in the Judiciary Committee by adding an act which passed the House last July, providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States Consuls. This bill was incorporated in the original measure in deference to the desire of Mr. Stone, its author.

Mr. Stone's amendment provides that no alien immigrant shall be admitted within the United States unless he shall exhibit to the Inspectors at the place of admission a certificate signed by the United States Consul at the place nearest where the immigrant last resided, setting forth that an investigation has been made, proving that the immigrant is not bound by any contract or agreement to perform labor in the country. There is some objection to the adoption of this amendment on the part of several members of the House, the foremost of whom is Representative Geissenhainer of New-Jersey, but it is not considered as serious. Mr. Geissenhainer said to-day that he objected to the amendment on the ground that it would involve the employment of officers under the State Department, and added that he believed that the whole matter should be left in the hands of the Treasury Department as the original bill contemplated. He is strongly in favor of the Senate bill.

Representatives Warner of New-York and Goldzier of Chicago still are opposed to the bill, because it does not give a clear definition of the word "Anarchist." Mr. Warner said to-day that he did not believe that the measure would pass, and thought that if it was not radically amended it would not receive the support of a majority of the House. He did not propose to put into the hands of the Treasury Department, he said, matters that should be settled in the courts. The bill was framed, he said, for the purpose of excluding a number of Anarchists who were reported to be on their way to this country. These men never put in an appearance, and nothing had ever been heard of them, nor had any further disturbance come from a similar quarter.

Several members interested in the matter who were questioned to-day concerning the prospect of the bill expressed confidence that it would be sanctioned by the House perhaps not in its present shape, but in a form which would accomplish the object which Mr. Hill had in view when he introduced it in the Senate.

THE OLD WAR SHIP DALE SUNK

Went to the Bottom While Tied to Her Wharf in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The historic old war ship Dale, which arrived here Saturday from the Washington Navy Yard, sank at her wharf in Spring Gardens, at the foot of Charles Street, to-day.

The journey through the ice floes of the Potomac and Patapsco Rivers proved too great a strain on the Dale's aged hulk, and her seams were opened and water was in her hold when she arrived here. The water continued to creep up, and this afternoon the pumps were manned. The boat continued to sink, however, and at 3:30 o'clock her keel grated on the mud in eighteen feet of water. There is very little on board that can be injured by water.

The old vessel will be raised and used as a training ship.

Miss Stevenson Growing Weaker.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6.—Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President, rested more comfortably to-day. It is believed, however, that she is growing weaker. Her father and the members of the family are with her.

THE PRESIDENT'S DENIAL

A Statement from the White House Referring to Hawaii.

REPLY TO A SENATORIAL INSINUATION

Visit of Committee of Royalists Had Nothing to Do with the Withdrawal of American War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate debate on Senator Lodge's resolution in regard to Hawaiian matters has elicited a pointed statement from the President, as follows:

The attention of the President having been called to a hint thrown out in the Senate discussion on Friday that the visit of a certain "committee of royalists from the Hawaiian Islands" was connected in some way with the departure of American ships from that locality, the President said:

"Of course such an insinuation is very absurd. Its propriety and the motive behand it, I am sure, can safely be left to the judgment of fair and right-thinking Americans.

"I am entirely willing that all our people should know everything I know concerning the visit of the so-called 'committee of royalists.'

"Last year, in the latter part of July, or early in August, three gentlemen from Hawaii arrived here and asked through the Secretary of State my designation of a time when they could have an interview with me and present a message from the deposed Hawaiian Queen. Though I could not with propriety recognize them officially, it was not deposed to refuse them personally the courtesy of an audience. Therefore a future day and hour were fixed for the interview. In the meantime, at my request, transmitted through the Secretary of State, these gentlemen made known the precise purpose of their visit in the following note:

August 11, 1894.

The Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State:

Sir: We, the undersigned Commissioners sent by her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, request an audience of the President of the United States. We desire to ask his Excellency whether there is any hope for his doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. J. A. CUMMINS,
H. A. WIDEMANN,
SAMUEL PARKER.

"After this note had been submitted to me, I prepared in writing, with some care, a reply to the question it contained, to be read by me to the Commissioners at our meeting. In intended to avoid all misunderstanding and misconception by absolutely confining myself to such written reply, of which the following is a copy:

"'Gentlemen: You must permit me to remind you that this interview is not an official one, and that instead of receiving you in any representative capacity I meet you as individuals who have traveled a long distance for the purpose of laying a certain matter before me.

"'You ask me if there is any hope of my "'doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.'"' I suppose that this question is largely prompted by the fact that soon after the overturning of the late Government of the Queen I investigated that transaction and was satisfied that there had been such an unjustifiable interference in aid of that movement, on the part of the representatives of the Government of the United States in its diplomatic and naval service, as to call for correction, not only to rectify what seemed to be a wrong done to others, but also through that rectification to ward off what appeared to be a danger to American honor and probity.

"'Fully appreciating the constitutional limitations of my executive power, and by no means unmindful of the hindrances that might arise, I undertook the task.

"'Having failed in my plans, I committed the entire subject to the Congress of the United States, which had abundant power and authority in the premises. The executive branch of the Government was thereby discharged from further duty and responsibility in the matter unless moved thereto by Congressional command. The Congress has, both by its action and its omission to act, signfied that nothing need be done touching American interference with the overthrow of the Government of the Queen.

"'Quite lately a Government has been established in Hawaii which is in full force and operation in all parts of the islands. It is maintaining its authority and discharging all ordinary governmental functions. Upon general principles, and not losing sight of the special circumstances surrounding this case, the new Government is clearly entitled to our recognition without regard to any of the incidents which accompanied or preceded its inauguration.

"'This recognition and the attitude of the Congress concerning Hawaiian affairs, of course lead to an absolute denial of the least present or future aid or encouragement on my part to an effort to restore any Government heretofore existing in the Hawaiian Islands.

"'GROVER CLEVELAND.'"

"When the day appointed for the meeting arrived I was confined to my bed by illness and unable to keep my engagement. I therefore signed the paper I had expected to read, and it was delivered to the Commissioners, who, a few days returned at once to Hawaii. I never saw any member of this commission or committee, and have never had any communication or transaction with any of them, directly or indirectly, except as I have here stated."

THE HAWAIIAN CONSPIRACY.

Complete Details of the Royalist Plot Exposed in a Confession.

HONOLULU, Dec. 31.—Three of the conspirators—Bush, Crick, and Nawahi—who were arrested Dec. 8 were committed on Dec. 24 for trial by jury. They are lodged in Oahu prison. Young Weed, the fourth person arrested, was released.

The examination of the conspirators occupied five days, from the 18th to the 22d. One Van Giesen had been arrested soon after them, but was released on bail. He had been the special crony and housemate of Crick, and was intimate with Bush, writing for his paper, Ka Leo. To the consternation of the prisoners, Van Giesen appeared as the chief witness against them. He had been a spy of the Government, and revealed all the plans of Bush and his associates to the Marshal. Van Giesen had been for many years a Government school teacher, and of sufficiently good record to give great weight to his testimony.

Other spies—Osmer and McEvoy—corroborated Van Giesen's evidence. Osmer deeply implicated Weed, but failed sufficiently to connect him with Bush and others, so that the charge of conspiring with them failed, and he was released. Tinker, who had been arrested later, was also released after ten days' confinement, notwithstanding rifles were found secreted in his house.

The scheme of the conspirators, as fully disclosed by Van Giesen, was somewhat elaborate. In all the circumstances it was wholly impracticable. By a sudden movement the Executive Building was to be surprised, the chief leaders and supporters of the Government arrested in their houses, telephone wires cut, certain stores raided of guns and ammunition, station house blown up with dynamite, and fifteen of the principal street corners of the city occupied and held by armed squads, who were to capture all citizens, reserves, and volunteers seeking to assemble.

None of these formidable procedures of undertaking was an original device of the conspirators, who seem to have been as poor inventors as they were calculators. All their plans had formed part of previous conspiracies of royalists rife during the last eighteen months.

Lists of street corners to be occupied were given by Van Giesen, as well as the names of the Republican leaders to be arrested. As to means for carrying out such formidable and desperate plans, the conspirators felt sure of the help of a large number of whites and half whites. They also relied upon the aid of large and miscellaneous mobs of natives, all of whom were without military training and unaccustomed to the use of arms.

The obstacles to be overcome were, first, the strong and watchful garrison at the Executive Building, consisting of sixty enlisted white men, thoroughly drilled in a special surprise drill. The building is well fortified, and armed with six rifled cannon and two Gatling guns. Second, a thoroughly-drilled battalion of over 300 volunteers from the best white citizens, among whom are the crews of the cruisers. Third, 600 to 800 of the citizen reserves, well armed and equipped and organized for prompt action by day or night.

The Government regards the matter as serious. It will do its best to make a wholesome example of those implicated. The disturbance to the public peace and the sense of security has been extremely annoying. Feeling of great unrest is promoted. The continued existence of such conspiracies long has made necessary a heavy burden of military expenditure. For two years the citizens of Honolulu have been kept in uneasy watchfulness to put down the sudden insurrections which threaten.

It is believed that the number of those actively participating in this conspiracy is small. It is quite certain that all the leading royalists of responsible character and business capacity regard the restoration of the Queen as now impossible and any attempt to effect it by force as chimerical. There is, however, a body of lower class of whites ready for acts of disorder, who might be induced to join actively in such a movement. A large majority of the half whites would sympathize with such an attempt, and some of them might be willing to risk something in it. It is unlikely that many natives would risk anything to make such an attempt, although a majority of the natives would prefer the Kanaka monarchy to the white man's republic.

The issue of Bush's English edition of Ka Leo has been suspended. His wife continues to issue the native edition, greatly mitigated in tone from previous issues, which overflowed with most violent diatribes against the Government and its supporters and with somewhat veiled incitements to the natives to rise.

So far as can be learned, British Commissioner Hawes has never countenanced or encouraged any movement to restore the Queen. He necessarily is subjected to strong influences to do so by reason of the majority of the British residents, who are anxious for her restoration. It is believed that he has continued strictly neutral. He maintains the most friendly relations with President Dole and the Government, unlike his aged predecessor, Woodehouse, who constantly was seeking to annoy Dole and his associates while he kept up a secret intercourse with the deposed Queen.

The English war ship Hyacinthe sailed on the night of the 27th for the South Seas, as is supposed. Capt. May has made repeated efforts to get away. Three successive farewell entertainments have been given to the officers of the ship. Each time most urgent appeals have reached British Commissioner Hawes from English subjects to detain the ship for their protection, and he twice or thrice has prevailed upon Capt. May to remain longer.

Just before the departure of the Hyacinthe, eighteen British subjects, headed by Bishop Willis, sent a strong petition to the Commissioner again to detain the ship. There is no more ardent royalist than the Anglican Bishop. He has steadily refused to offer public prayer for the President of the republic. The Government and its supporters were entirely willing to see the Hyacinthe leave, and they are not greatly solicitous for the immediate arrival of an American war ship, although one would be very welcome.

WHAT WAS SAID IN THE SENATE

Mr. Aldrich Author of the Insinuation the President Answers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The statement to which President Cleveland takes exception was made by Senator Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) in the course of a colloquy with Senator Gray, (Dem., Del.) Mr. Aldrich asked:

"Is it not a fact that the United States has had, for some reason or other, a naval vessel stationed at the Hawaiian Islands for many years, and that for some reason or other it has been withdrawn?"

Mr. Gray, after some fencing between the Rhode Island Senator and himself, replied: "I think it very unfortunate that we had one there called the Boston some time ago."

Mr. Butler then asked:

"Are we to understand the Senator from Rhode Island to intimate that the present Administration of this Government would wantonly and deliberately violate the policy as announced by Congress in regard to the Hawaiian Islands? Is that what we are to understand him to intimate or to say?"

Replying to this Mr. Aldrich made the statement to which the President makes answer. Said he:

"I do not think I went quite so far as that in my intimation, but I will state what I believe to be a fact in this connection, which I think has an important bearing upon the action of the Administration.

"I am told that a committee of royalists from the Hawaiian Islands came to the United States and visited Washington at some time within the last year, and that almost immediately subsequent to their visit at this capital the United States ship which was stationed at the Hawaiian Islands was withdrawn, and has not been replaced.

"I do not say that that withdrawal was on account of the visit to Washington of the committee to which I refer, but it was rather a singular circumstance that the vessel should have been withdrawn at once closely following the visit of those gentlemen to this city."

This is the discussion as officially printed in The Congressional Record.

There was another statement made in the course of the Senate debate on Friday, which it is said at the State Department will be controverted directly by the correspondence on Hawaiian matters which has been ready for transmission to Congress for some days. The statement in question is embodied in the following remarks of Senator Lodge:

"The sympathy of Great Britain, if nothing more, has certainly been with the royalists in Hawaii. They have kept their ships there, and if it had not been for the promptness of President Dole and his advisers they would have taken possession of Necker's Island, and thus established a foothold for their cable to the Sandwich Islands, and when England establishes an interest of that kind it is her practice to follow it up.

"The presence of a British war ship and the withdrawal of ours would be believed by the supporters of the Queen—it matters not whether rightly or wrongly—to mean that the opportunity was favorable for a royalist uprising. To leave affairs there in such a condition was a direct encouragement to a counter revolution and to the renewal of disaster and possibly of bloodshed in Hawaii."

It is anticipated that the President's interview on this matter and the accompanying correspondence, which will be sent in to-morrow, will give considerable pungency to the early morning Senate debate on Hawaiian affairs, though the announcement of Representative Post's death may cut the discussion short.

GOOD NEWS FOR DESERTERS

Policemen Not Likely to Attempt Their Capture in Future.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The police authorities of New-York towns will profit by the experience of Chief Bonnor of Chittenango, N. Y., and allow deserters from the army to pass. It has ceased to be a profitable business to catch this class of military culprits.

The War Department officials have made up their minds that a man who was bound to desert was likely to get away, and that his return was of no importance. The latest Army Appropriation bill therefore cut down the reward for deserters from $60 to $10, the latter amount to include any expense in which the captor might involve himself. Before the bill was enacted, however, a man named Chase deserted from Madison Barracks, N. Y., and the commanding officer issued a poster offering the $60 reward for the apprehension of the soldier. After some time, and considerable effort, the Chief of Police of Chittenango discovered Chase, turned him over to the post at Fort Ontario, and reported that he had expended at three different times the suns of $13, $7.50, and $28.50.

By the time Chase was found the new law had gone into effect, and the question was raised whether the police should be rewarded under the law in operation when the desertion occurred, or under the present law, which allowed so small a sum that it would not reimburse the chief for his outlay in behalf of the Government.

The Controller of the Treasury, with whom the decision finally rested, found that the law was very clear that the Chief of Police could have his $10 as a reward, and that no provision was made by law for the expenses incurred in seeking deserters. This decision will discourage, it is believed, future serious attempts at apprehending deserters.

Relative to Freeman.

Derreen, June 21 [1870].

"Don't bother yourself. My only vexation was lest S. and M. should construe the passage into retaliation for their own good-for-nothing attack on me in the Q——. I never resented anything more than that article. I felt as if I was tied to a post, and a mere ass was brought up to kick me. Some day I think I shall take my reviewers all round, and give them a piece of my mind. I acknowledge to five real mistakes in the whole book—twelve volumes—about twenty trifling slips, equivalent to 1's not dotted and t's not crossed; and that is all that the utmost malignity has discovered. Every one of the rascals has made a dozen blunders of his own, too, while detecting one of mine."—Letter of James Anthony Froude in Blackwood's Magazine.

THAT VISIT TO MR. PLATT

Speaker Fish Not at All Annoyed Over the Criticisms.

HARD AT WORK ON HIS COMMITTEES

Many Changes in Prospect in General Headquarters Staff—A Veteran to Lose His Position.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Gov. Morton and Speaker Fish attended church together to-day at St. Peter's. Later Speaker Fish said he had not begun to frame his committees, and would not until to-morrow. Of his visit to New-York, he said:

"I am neither surprised nor disturbed over the criticisms that have been made of my visit to Mr. Platt. If any one can point out a good reason why I should not have paid my respects to the acknowledged leader of my party in this State I will concede that I made a mistake. Mr. Platt took no part or parcel in the Speakership contest. He asked no one to vote for me or against me. Some of the leaders believed to be closest to him were working for other candidates. All the candidates were satisfied; at least they expressed themselves as such until the discovery was made that over a majority of the members were to vote for me. Then the newspapers that were hostile to Mr. Platt raised the cry that he had helped me. There is not a member of the Assembly who will say that Mr. Platt requested him to vote for or against any one of the three candidates whose names went before the caucus.

"Now, assume that I did not call upon the party leaders; that I retired to my shell and made up the committees in my own way, without consulting a soul. Don't you suppose I would have been criticised just as severely by men in my own party?"

As foreshadowed in The New-York Times a week ago, the leader of the majority in the Assembly as selected will be Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego County. Ex-Speaker Malby can have the Judiciary or General Laws Committee, alternating with Mr. Wray of Brooklyn. J. M. E. O'Grady of Rochester will go to the head of Cities, Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua to Railroads, a Brooklyn man to Commerce and Navigation, E. H. Thompson of Dutchess to Banks, and a New-Yorker to Excise.

To reduce the office-seeking pressure, the Governor is expected to announce the appointment of Superintendent of Public Buildings this week. The three candidates—Wheeler of Utica, Easton of Albany, and Barnet H. Davis of Wayne—are working untiringly, and bringing to bear every influence at their disposal. Wheeler's chances have been injured of late by the revival of the stories of his association with gamblers. Inasmuch as the duties of the Superintendent of Public Buildings bring him more or less in contact with the occupants of the Executive Mansion, the resurrection of the gambling episode is believed by the people here to have hurt him.

"There has been a cyclone in State politics beyond peradventure," said J. Irving Burns, the member of Assembly from Westchester. "There are in this Assembly only three members who were in the last House I sat in—1890—namely, Hamilton Fish of Putnam, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, and Gardenier of Columbia. Out of the 128 members of the Assembly of 1890, eight have died; one—Sheehan—has become Lieutenant Governor; two have been elected to Congress—Curtis of St. Lawrence and Sulzer of New-York; two have been promoted to the Senate—Race of Ulster and Sullivan of New-York, and another has just been chosen Speaker of the House—Fish of Putnam."

The denials sent from here that changes were contemplated in General Headquarters staff are already proved to be ridiculous. The Inspector General's office has been completely changed, not an officer who was attached to it a week ago being identified with it to-day. Similar changes are threatened in the Adjutant General's office, extending even to the wearing of Martin L. Willard, a veteran of the war and a personal appointment of Gov. Flower's, has been requested to hand in his resignation under date of Feb. 1, 1895.

The case of another veteran, Major Daniel J. O'Brien of this city, is attracting considerable attention among members of the Grand Army and among old soldiers who are not members of the Grand Army. Major O'Brien went to the front in 1862 as a Lieutenant in the Seventh Heavy Artillery, which was known as the Albany County Regiment. For distinguished bravery at the battle of Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864, he was personally complimented by Gen. Hancock and was promoted from Captain to Major. He was wounded five times, one of his wounds being of a most serious nature, practically disqualifying him for any but the lightest kind of office work. A year ago he was appointed to a position in the Adjutant General's office, which expired by limitation on Dec. 31. About the middle of last month Gov. Flower directed Adjt. Gen. McGrath to renew the appointment, but Col. Phisterer, the Assistant Adjutant General, who had then been informed that he would be retained by Gov. Morton, declared that the appointment of Major O'Brien should be left open for the new Adjutant General, E. A. McAlpin. When Gen. McGrath insisted upon it, his assistant mildly remarked: "If this appointment is made now, I shall abolish the office on Jan. 2." So the appointment has not been made.

Major O'Brien has volunteered to perform the duties of his office until Gen. McAlpin determines upon his successor or not. In the meantime the veterans of Albany County are in a state of indignation because one of their number—a member of a regiment of which the county has always been proud and whose record is unequaled for bravery and for its heavy percentage of casualties and losses—should have been deprived of his office by what they are good enough to call a "carpet bagger" from Ohio, as they term Col. Phisterer. They also point to a flagitious violation of military etiquette on the part of Col. Phisterer, who, in promulgating the order announcing the Governor's staff, pinned his own name to the bottom of the list as "Assistant Adjutant General," thereby placing himself in a position where he will indulge in all the honors, including banquets and ceremonies of state, with the General Headquarters staff.

The appointment by Lieut. Gov. Saxton of James K. Apgar of Peekskill as his confidential clerk meets with general satisfaction here. Mr. Apgar held similar relations with Gen. Husted for a number of years, and was recognized as a man of ability, tact, and discretion.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT LIABLE

A Singular Claim Presented to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—An interesting claim has been presented to the Chief of the Army Engineers. An expert in iron named Summers, who lived in Charleston, West Va., and employed by the War Department, was recently ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, to inspect certain contract work at an iron establishment. The Government, besides agreeing to pay Summers his salary, also offered to reimburse him for outlay in traveling to Cleveland and back to Charleston. Summers dropped dead in the iron foundry, and in his pocket was found the vouchers for services, which were paid to the date of his death without question.

The executor of the estate presented an item for $54.50, of which sum $15.40 was for railway fare from Charleston to Cleveland, and the remainder was for expressage on the body of Summers back to his home. It was maintained that as Summers had died at his post of duty and away from home, the Government should defray the cost of the removal of the body.

The accounting officer, when referred to for an opinion, said in a letter to Secretary Lamont: "The Government is no more liable for the return of a dead body to the home of the deceased than it is to pay the proportionate part of a month's salary due for the time intervening between the death and arrival of the body at its destination. It is also apparent that a coffin is essential to a decent burial of a body, and I can see no reason why, if the United States should be asked to pay for the return of the dead body, it should not also pay for the coffin and for the salary to the time required to convey the body from Cleveland to Charleston."

A MAMMOTH STORE IN NEW-YORK

Confirmation of a Report of a Chicago Project—Building to be Erected That Will Cost $4,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Henry Siegel of Siegel, Cooper & Co. confirms the truth of the report which recently gained currency, but which was at the time denied, that his company would establish in New-York City a mammoth department store modeled on the plan of its Chicago house.

"It will be the largest plant of the kind in the world," said Mr. Siegel. "The general plan will be that which has proved so successful in Chicago, but its operation will be far more extensive. All the departments in the local house will be duplicated in the new one, and many others will be added, introducing some entirely novel features. I am not prepared to say just now what the novelties are for obvious reasons—we are saving them for the benefit of our customers.

"The New-York store will occupy the entire block on Sixth Avenue, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street. The building will be 500 feet long by 200 feet deep. It will be six stories high, besides a basement and sub-basement under the entire structure. I cannot say anything more definite about the style of the building than that it will be absolutely fire-proof and ornate commensurate with its surroundings.

"The building will be erected and the ground will be owned by a syndicate, of which myself and my brother, G. Siegel of New-York City, will be members. The others in the syndicate will be New-York capitalists. The ground and building will cost $4,000,000. The syndicate, however, will have nothing whatever to do with the mdnagement of the store proper. That will be the exclusive property of Siegel, Cooper & Co., and they will control it.

"Ground will be broken about May 1, and work will then be pressed on the building with all speed to its completion. When Mr. Cooper returns from Europe, where he has been for several months, he will take active charge of the business here, and I shall go at once to New-York in the interests of the new enterprise."

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME ARRANGED

Prominent Men to Speak at the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

An interesting programme for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has been arranged for the current week. The programme is as follows:

Monday, Jan. 7.—Department of Entomology—Last lecture in the course on "Entomology," under Principal Lyman A. Best; Art Building, 4 P. M.

Department of Photography—Lecture by Prof. William Hallock, Ph. D., of Columbia College, on "Photographic Optics," fully illustrated; Art Building, 8 P. M.

Tuesday.—Department of Philology—Last lecture in the course on "Thoreau and St. Francis of Assisi," by George Parsons Lathrop, LL. D.; subject, "St. Francis as a Thirteenth Century Reformer; His Later Influence"; Art Building, 4 P. M.

Department of Astronomy—Lecture by Mr. William F. Sebert, member of the department, on "The Constellations," illustrated by lantern photographs; Art Building, 8 P. M.

Wednesday.—Department of Pedagogy, Section on Methods—Conference on "Algebra in the High Schools," to be conducted by Mr. Charles W. Lyon, Jr., of the High School; 502 Fulton Street, 4 P. M.

General meeting of the members of the Institute. The fifth of the series of addresses on "The Founders of New-England" will be given by the Rev. James de Normandie, successor of John Eliot as minister of the Old Church, in Roxbury, Mass.; subject, "John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians"; Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, 8 P. M.

Thursday.—Departments of Pedagogy and Psychology, Section on Educational Psychology—Conference to be conducted by President Walter H. Hervey, Ph. D., of the New-York Teachers' College, on "Story Telling"; Art Building, 4 P. M.

Bedford Park Museum, 1 to 5 P. M.

General meeting of the members of the institute. Second address in the course on "The Literature and the Religion of India," by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, Ph. D., LL. D.; subject, "The Buddhist Books and Their History"; Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, 8 P. M.

Department of Domestic Science—Lecture by Prof. Thomas M. Drown, M. D., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, on "The Water Supply of Cities," illustrated by lantern photographs; Pratt Institute, Ryerson Street, 8 P. M.

Department of Photography—Regular weekly meeting; 201 Montague Steret, 8 P. M.

Friday.—Department of Fine Arts—Last lecture in the course on "The Artists of Barbizon," by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith; subject, "Barye," illustrated by lantern photographs; Art Building, 4 P. M.

Department of Georgraphy—Lecture by W. A. Croffut, Ph. D., of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., on "A Winter Trip in the Tropics," illustrated by lantern photographs; Art Building, 8 P. M.

Saturday.—Department of Psychology and Pedagogy—Second lecture in the course on "Experimental Psychology," by Prof. E. W. Scripture, Ph. D. Subject, "What and How We See," illustrated by experiments and demonstrations; Art Building, 10:30 A. M.

Department of Geography—Lecture by Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron on "The Caribbean Chain," illustrated from the collections of the department; Bedford Park Building, 4 P. M.

Bedford Park Building, 1 to 5 P. M.

Department of Pedagogy, Section on Physical Culture—Lecture by Mr. William Blake of New-York on "Physical Training; or, How to Be Strong"; Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, 8 P. M.

Sunday.—Augustus Graham Lectures—First Lecture in the course on "The Evolution of the Earth as a Manifestation of Divine Power, Wisdom, and Goodness," by Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, director of the Institute; subject, "The Origin of the Earth and the Beginnings of Geological History"; illustrated; Art Building, 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:35 A. M.—759 Sixth Avenue; occupied by A. Arnold; damage trifling.
2 A. M.—2,163 First Avenue; occupied by Carlo J. De Baptisto; damage, $500.
2:55 A. M.—20 Baxter Street; damage trifling.
3:05 A. M.—500 West Twenty-third Street; occupied by Mrs. E. Dauker; damage, $500.
5:30 A. M.—20 Grand Street; occupied by A. P. Hoyle; damage, $25.
8:30 A. M.—115 West Seventieth Street; occupied by Martha Goldberg; damage, $2,500.
8:45 A. M.—106 Sullivan Street; Sisters of the Order of St. Francis; damage, $50.
1:25 P. M.—67 Canal Street; occupied by Bernard Rothsteln; damage, $50.
2:05 P. M.—12 West Fifty-seventh Street; occupied by Mayor William L. Strong; fire in an ash barrel; no damage.
4 P. M.

TRINITY IS AN OBSTACLE

Prof. Felix Adler Tells Why the Poor Are Not Well Housed.

NEW-YORK HOMES AND ROOKERIES

Dr. Talmage on Habits—Archbishop Corrigan's Sermon—Peach Thieves and Big Thieves—Sunday Saloons.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke yesterday to a large audience in Music Hall, on "The Homes and the Rookeries of New-York." After dwelling at some length on the questions of labor and capital, rent, and Socialism, in their connection with the wage earner, he discussed the tenement house question.

"Efforts have been made by sanitary and social reformers to ameliorate the conditions of the tenement house inhabitants, and not without a certain measure of success, though a very inadequate one. Yet these efforts have also aroused determined opposition, and from what quarter do you suppose this opposition has come? If you are unacquainted with the facts you may conjecture that the liquor sellers have combined to block the way of tenement house reform. It would be to their interest to do so. For nothing is so favorable to the growth of intemperance as wretched dwellings.

"The question of dwelling house reform is at the root of the temperance problem. That problem will never be solved until the home conditions of our masses are greatly improved. But we might exonerate the liquor sellers. It was not they who blocked the tenement house reform.

"Or perhaps you may think it was the police who stood in the way, for it has been shown of late that the corrupt officers of the police force are in alliance with the criminal class, that they thrive on the fruits of crime, and hence it might be conceived to be to their interest to maintain the wretched tenements of the past, for these in many cases are the nurseries of crime. But, heavy as are the charges which the New-York police must bear, this particular accusation is not to be added to their burden.

"It was one of the oldest, one of the wealthiest and one of the most influential churches of this city; it was the Trinity Church Corporation that blocked the way of the tenement house reform. The Tenement House Commission of ten years ago, of which I had the honor to be a member, insisted that water should be supplied on every floor of the tenements of this city. It was the Trinity Church Corporation that appealed to the courts to save it from doing that which it should have been the first to do of its own volition, courts or no courts, statutes or no statutes.

"Our sanitary experts all agree that this provision is as wise as it is indispensable. In the English Public Health act of 1891, Section 48 provides that any tenement house not having water on each floor shall be deemed 'unfit for human habitation.' Yet the corporation of Trinity Church has the courage to stand out against this salutary innovation. It is a most astonishing fact. It seems difficult to explain.

"'In some of the newspaper comments it has been said that the corporation acted on business principles. But surely there are many business men, owners of tenement houses, who interpret their duties toward their tenants in a very different spirit. The Earl of Shaftesbury has said that we shall never have moral or social improvement until we Christianize the domiciles of the wage earners. But how has this great and powerful church led the example of Christianizing the domiciles of its tenants? It seems all the more astonishing, as it stands in this community as one of the leading exponents of One who was Himself poor, who felt in a very tender way for the poor, who called them in an especial sense His brothers, and who said He would regard whatever was done for them as though it had been done for Himself.

"And what is the excuse offered? That the corporation owns the ground, but not the buildings, when it has been shown that the leases have expired within twelve months and no steps seem to have been taken to improve the buildings before new leases were granted. And, as for the other excuse—that seems almost worse than the original offense. It is that no water is put on the buildings because the class of people who inhabit them are dirty. How shall they be otherwise if water is denied them? It is true, as every one knows, that conveniences placed in tenement houses inhabited by the lowest classes are apt at first to be abused. But there is no better way, in fact, no other way, of educating this class to habits of neatness than by persistently placing within their reach the wholesome conditions which make neatness possible.

"There is but one plea that can be entered on behalf of those that are responsible, and that is the plea of ignorance. The rich and the poor in New-York dwell apart, and are growing more and more apart. They do not come in contact, they do not understand each other. It appears as though they lived in different worlds. But ignorance is culpable. Love thy neighbor surely implies that we are to look after our neighbor; that we wait not till he comes to our door, but that we look after his condition and help him in his need."

In the last part of his sermon Prof. Adler made the same suggestion as he did to the Tenement House Committee. He thinks the city should buy large tracts of land in the outlying districts, and consecrate them to the erection of workingmen's homes, and provide that no buildings above a certain limit in cost of construction shall be built on these tracts.

"Let the city demand in the shape of ground rent," he said, "a moderate return on the original purchase money. What we destre is homes—genuine homes for all. For the home is the foundation of the civic peace. It is the perennial spring from whose blessed source flow all the virtues."

TALMAGE TALKS OF HABITS.

In the Academy of Music He First Appears as a New-York Preacher.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached his first sermon as a New-York clergyman yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Music. An audience that filled every seat and filled the aisles of the great building greeted the doctor with applause when he came on the stage.

The only thing that occurred to mar the service was the action of a man who walked down the centre aisle when the sermon was about half concluded and protested against something the doctor had said. The man was quieted and led away, and thereafter served as an illustration for the sermon.

Henry Eyre Browne, who for so many years presided at the organ in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and Prof. Ali, the cornetist, had charge of the music. A grand piano and a cornet were the instruments used, and the hymns were sung from slips that were distributed as the audience entered the building.

While Mr. Browne was playing a voluntary on the piano, Dr. Talmage came on the stage. He opened his service with song. First the doxology was sung, and then the hymn "I Need Thee." Before he began his sermon, he expressed gratitude for the vast audience and directed that a collection be taken to help defray the expenses of the service.

The subject of his sermon was the reformation of habits. He spoke of Solomon's insight into human nature and the almost impossibility of overcoming long-satiated appetites.

After stating that the tending downward of moral gravitation is the opposing force that serves to prevent a return to manhood before God, he exclaimed: "I cry out for relief. I put the silver trumpet of the Gospel to my lips and I blow a long, loud blast for you to return.

"We have all felt the power of moral gravitation, but I say to you that you can triumph over it through the grace of God. Don't trifle with the tendency to do evil. The best man that ever lived can't afford to read a bad book. The force of an evil habit is an obstacle to reformation.

"The repulsion of society is another obstacle. There are Christians standing in the way to keep the would-be reformer out. How few Christian people understand how much force and Gospel there is in a good honest handshaking. Help men to get away from that terrible taskmaster—habit. It does not chastise us as long as we obey it, but let us resist and we find it lashing us with scorpion whips, binding us with ships' cable, and throwing us before the bone-breaking juggernauts.

"Obstacles may be overcome. Come to God with a prayer made of honest desires, cry out for help; God isn't far off.

"Give up evil associates. Your evil associates will not take care of your children after you are gone. They will play checkers on your coffin lid and laugh over your damnation.

"A half-and-half struggle won't amount to anything. It will result in a Waterloo. Give up your sin or give up heaven.

"I know the temptations that beset young men in the city. Cast them from you and strive for victory. The greatest moment in your life will be when you become an eternal victor.

"Throw yourself on God. Go to Him frankly and earnestly, tell Him of your habits, and ask Him, if there is any help in all the resources of omnipotent love, to give it to you.

"God pity the young man who has brought disgrace upon his father's name; God pity the young man who has broken his mother's heart. There is no balm powerful enough to heal the heart of one who has brought his parents to a sorrowful grave.

"By the memories of the past and the anticipation of the future, yield your hearts to God just now."

At the conclusion of the service a large number of Dr. Talmage's friends shook hands and talked with him. He will preach at the Academy of Music every Sunday afternoon.

THE LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Archbishop Corrigan Tells in the Cathedral of a Conversion from Evil.

Archbishop Corrigan preached yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the conclusion of the high mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, the Rev. Patrick Daly acting as deacon, the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy as sub-deacon, and W. L. McLaughlin as master of ceremonies. The Rev. Henry T. Newey was deacon of honor to the Archbishop.

"Yesterday morning," said the Archbishop, "the beautiful altar of St. Augustine, erected by Mr. Augustin Daly in memory of his patron saint, was solemnly consecrated. In accordance with a custom that has been observed on the consecration of other altars in this cathedral, it is proper we should occupy our minds to-day for a little while with the consideration of the life of this great doctor of the Church.

"If you visit the altar, you will find two scenes depicted on the epistle side, and on the gospel side three figures, the first clothed in pontifical garments, the second representing a catechumen in the full flush of youth and beauty, kneeling to receive the sacred waters of regeneration, and behind him a matron, their faces lighted with a supernatural joy.

"These three figures represent St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. Monica. On the epistle side of the altar we see again that same catechumen as a Bishop standing on the seashore and gazing at the child who was stooping down to receive into a little shell which he held in his hand the waves of the ocean. Between those two figures appears that of St. Augustine, holding aloft the emblem which for centuries has been adopted by the Church.

"These three subjects will give us matter for three points to-day. In the early history of the Church no conversion was more interesting than that of St. Augustine. Born in 354 in Northern Africa, the eldest child of a pagan father, Patricius, early in life he gave signs of unmistakable talent. After he had received his education in his native town, he was sent by his father to study at Tegaste, and afterward to what was called the University of Carthage.

"There St. Augustine was associated with pagans, and although a Catholic, he had not been baptized, this sacrament in those times being postponed for the purpose of avoiding the danger St. Paul speaks of as 'sinning against the light.' Then again in this case the influence of a pagan father was one reason why the sacrament was not conferred.

"At all events, St. Augustine went to Carthage with the passion of youth unrestrained by religion. Therefore it is not strange that his life soon became one of disorder, and he very soon fell in with the sect of the Manicheans. This sect had all the appearance of a secret society, and was condemned by the Church and by the State. It had signs and passwords and various degrees of initiation, with a doctrine given to the public and other doctrines revealed only to the elect, the former representing only words that had no meaning.

"This sect taught that there were two principles in this world—one supremely good, and the other infinitely evil—not knowing the simple principle in mechanics that if two forces of equal power are opposed to each other the result is nothing. And so to St. Augustine, after acquiring the knowledge of the time, came by science itself to find out the falsehood of these errors of the Manicheans.

"After a while St. Augustine journeyed to Rome and then to Milan, and meanwhile his poor mother had wept in secret and prayed for his conversion. We read that one day she went to a Bishop of Africa and begged of him to argue with her son. But the Bishop, knowing the young man's vanity, saw that it was useless at that time, and therefore he simply advised her to continue her prayers.

"She followed her son from Africa to Milan, and there brought him under the influence of St. Ambrose, a pagan Judge, who was brought to the light of Christianity and who was then a professor in the university. St. Augustine came to listen to him, and, although his attention was given mainly to the style of his discourses, by degrees the truth came to enlighten him.

"There were other difficulties, moral difficulties, to be overcome, and these also finally disappeared. In his wonderful book of 'Confessions,' that masterpiece of human genius, he tells how he came to make his resolution at the end. He had received a visit from a friend who was at the Court, and while he and some others were walking out they came upon a cottage inhabited by Christians, and there he saw St. Anthony, who was the first to introduce the monastic life into the East.

"These courtiers read the life of Anthony, and on the spot begged to remain, and gave up their lives to religion. And St. Augustine said to himself: 'What these men have done, why cannot I also attempt?' And retiring to a secret part of the garden, he gave himself up to tears and prayers. In the midst of his anguish he heard a child say, 'Take up and read,' and he began to ask himself whether these were words used by children in any game, and not remembering that they were, he went back to his apartments and there found the Gospels, which he took up and read.

"St. Augustine, after his conversion, was appointed to a seminary, and with a certain number of his disciples he devoted his time to study preparing for the ministry. Shortly afterward he was promoted to the priesthood, and still later to the episcopacy. For forty years after that time the life of St. Augustine, as Bishop of Hippo, was devoted to good works, to study, and to prayer. He refuted the errors of the Pelasgians, who denied the efficacy of Divine grace.

"One day, while he was meditating on the mysteries of the Holy Trinity, there appeared before him a child of wondrous beauty. This little boy was stooping down and attempting to drain the waters of the ocean in a shell. When St. Augustine asked him what he was doing, he said: 'I propose to drain this ocean.'

"When he was rebuked for his foolishness, the little child said: 'It is far easier for me to drain this ocean with a tiny shell than for you, or any other man, to explain or understand the Trinity,' and so saying, he disappeared."

PEACH THIEVES AND BIG THIEVES

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Talks About Police Punishments.

In the prelude to his sermon last evening, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the Bloomingdale Church, said:

"While ex-Capt. Stephenson is in the Tombs waiting to go to Sing Sing for three years for accepting an alleged bribe of a few baskets of peaches, Capt. Creeden, the self-confessed crook, perjurer, and blackmailer, who paid $15,000 for his promotion, and paid it all back in two years out of a salary of $2,700 per annum, a man under whom no patrolman can serve and maintain his self-respect, is protecting the lives and property of 75,000 people.

"Capt. Schmittberger, the most notorious of all the blackmailing Police Captains, who carried out in his confession the truth of the old saying, 'The greater the hog the greater the squealer,' is still doing business at the old stand; Inspector McLaughlin, who made over $200,000 in a few years on a small salary; Inspector McAvoy, who is also such a rare financial genius as to get enormously wealthy on a small salary—these conspicuous corruptionists remain undisturbed in their fat berths. Inspector Williams, who when before the Lexow committee proved himself the most conscienceless liar ever put on a witness stand, and who has been regarded for many years by well-informed citizens the most odiously corrupt and brutal man in the whole Police Department—this scoundrel who has been accused of more crimes, readily corroborated, than any other man in America to-day—this man goes scot free, and will, no doubt, help to reorganize the Police Department.

"Three years in Sing Sing and $1,000 fine for an alleged bribe of $6 worth of peaches, while men like Williams proudly walk the streets of the city, and with brazen-faced audacity say, 'Well, what are you going to do about it?'

"Steal a few peaches, and society will kick you to Sing Sing; steal on a grand scale, and even reformers will feel honored by being kicked by you. Stripes for small offenders, honors for big thieves."

THREE JOYS, SAYS DR. ABBOTT.

One of the Body, One in Social Life, and the Other in Faith, Hope, and Love.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached yesterday morning a sermon appropriate to the observance of the holy communion that followed. Several persons were united with the church on confession of faith or by letter.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott's text was John, xvii., 13: And now come I to thee; and these things I speak in the world, that they might have my joy fulfilled in themselves."

Dr. Abbott said that joy adapted itself to three divisions. The first is the joy of the body—joy in the gratification of the appetites—joy in breathing, in general the joy of living. The second joy is the joy arising from social and industrial life. It is more appropriately called happiness. It is the joy in work, the struggle to gain a place for one's self, and the joy derived from intermingling with fellow-men, and from social festivities.

"All healthful work," he said, "should give happiness. The lawyer, doctor, minister, merchant, mechanic, and all others engaged in honest labor should find pleasure in their vocations. This is the happiness that bees doubtless find in gathering their stores of honey.

"The third joy is highest of all, and may be called appropriately blessedness. It is the joy of love, faith, and hope, the joy of doing right for right's sake, and of making self-sacrifices.

"The symbol of the first division is laughter. Happiness, or joy, of the second division is best symbolized by smiles, and by quiet and calmness. But blessedness, the highest joy of the three, weeps. Tears are its symbol.

"Christ shared in all three joys; not so much in the first as the second, but in the third He shared to the highest degree. He found joy in the beauties of nature; happiness in social intercourse, and in doing His work, not because He had to do it, but because He took pleasure in doing it. Blessedness He knew far better. He experienced the joy of suffering for righteousness' sake, and the joy of self-sacrifice.

"The words of Christ quoted in my text may seem strange at first, considering the time at which they were uttered. But Christ then knew the joy of the first two classes of joy. They were both past for Him. The blessedness of submitting to the Father's will, and the blessedness of self-sacrifice, and of asking for forgiveness in behalf of His enemies, however, were His.

"There is an old phrase that has been robbed of much of its significance by being abused which speaks of joy that the world cannot give, and the world cannot take away. It is very true. The world can take away the joy of life, and happiness, but it cannot take away the joy of solitude, of tears, of invalidism, of the forgiveness of sin, and of the submission to higher power. These joys were Christ's."

The first joy belongs pre-eminently to childhood, the Rev. Dr. Abbott said, and happiness was especially identified with full manhood, and its struggles, while blessedness belonged to old age, only that it was not necessary to wait for ripeness in years to receive blessedness.

PRESERVE THE AMERICAN SUNDAY

The Rev. Dr. James D. Burrell Protests Against Allowing Open Saloons.

"The Sunday Saloon" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. James D. Burrell's sermon yesterday morning in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Thomas C. Platt's seat was vacant.

Dr. Burrell made a vigorous attack on the liquor traffic, and denounced as a betrayal of the people the proposed legislation regarding the excise laws, which, he claimed, would give vastly increased privileges to the liquor men. Dr. Burrell also repelled, and protested against, a rumor that Mayor Strong and his followers had made a deal with the brewers and their friends to further such legislation.

Speaking of the reform in New-York, Dr. Burrell said: "There is a feeling in the air among a great many excellent people that we have been betrayed after all. There has been talk of pushing a measure through the Legislature regarding the excise laws which will give a vastly increased privilege to the liquor men, and knock away the foundations of the Sabbath in New-York City. There is a betrayal, in a measure, of the reform ticket. There is a betrayal somewhere.

"A new privilege is to be accorded the liquor men. We are not prepared to accord any new privileges to the dramshop, here or elsewhere, which would only mean the desecration of the Sabbath. We protest against any proposition for the partial opening of Sunday saloons.

"The time to protest is before the thing is done. To-day, I make an humble protest in the name of the American people, in the name of the political reformers, and in the name of the Church against any legislation to increase the privileges of saloon keepers.

"We are not going to be deceived by such a movement by flank as that at Albany. Our New-York homes and the American homes go always with the American Sabbath. There is no such thing as our American Sabbath in Germany. There is no such word as 'homelike' there. They all go to the beer garden on the Sabbath in Germany.

"Just now we stand upon the coign of vantage, and we ought rather to take away some of the privileges of the dram shop than permit them to be increased. We have 9,000 saloons in this city. If they were placed side by side they would make a line thirty miles long of dramshops. Gambling dens and dens of infamy have been carried on by collusion with our city authorities, and it is now proposed to open the saloons on God's holy day, and to allow the dens of infamy to run in certain sections unmolested. If any such law should be enacted I say the Church will regard it as a betrayal of the voters.

"It is incredible that there should have been a political deal with the German brewers for increased privileges on the Lord's Day. It is incredible that the Chief Magistrate of this city should be a party to such a deal. Our city administration could not have made such a deal with the brewers and their friends of the German Republican League, as rumor says was made."

A MORAL EARTHQUAKE.

That, Says Mr. Dixon, His Society Can Produce in Brooklyn.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is one of the leaders in the Law Enforcement Society, and is greatly interested in the appointment of a committee to investigate various Brooklyn departments.

He has said that the Law Enforcement Society had evidence of corruption in office which when made public would produce a moral earthquake in the City of Brooklyn.

As a prelude to his morning sermon yesterday, he spoke on the Lexow committee and on the committee for investigating in Brooklyn.

"The Lexow committee," he said, "did splendid work for New-York and for every city in the civilized world. All honor to Mr. Goff for the untiring energy, consummate skill, and inflexible faithfulness with which he sought out and showed up the corruption of the officials who have for many years been preying upon the people.

"Now that Brooklyn is to have an investigation, we should be wise enough to guard against several dangers. First of all, the committee to be appointed should be as nonpartisan as it is possible to make it. The counsel should be a man who has all the office he wants, and who would not accept a nomination for the Governorship, or even the Presidency of the United States. Certainly, he should not accept a nomination for anything while he is in the midst of his investigation.

"The Law Enforcement Society has no axe to grind, and will not seek to further the political aspirations of any of its members, should indications of such aspirations appear. It is here to stay and work for the enforcement of law through all administrations, and with or without any political party. That there is need of an investigating committtee in Brooklyn every member of the Executive Committee of the Law Enforcement Society knows. We have evidence of corruption in office which will produce a moral earthquake in this City of Churches, and such evidence is daily accumulating. We invite all who know of officials, past or present, who have received blackmail from violators of law, whether as direct bribes or under the guise of presents, to report such facts at the headquarters of the society, Room 57, Franklin Trust Building, corner of Montague and Clinton Streets.

"We desire to assist the investigating committee in every possible manner, and we appeal to the law-loving citizens of Brooklyn and to all honest patrolmen, who would enforce the law if their superiors were willing, to lend a hand in the good work."

ABNORMAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Preaches an Interesting Sermon to Men.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, delivered an address to men in the church last evening. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford has made it a rule for eleven years to set apart one Sunday evening each year for a talk with men. He said he had followed out this custom in the face of much opposition, but he had begun it from a deep sense of duty. The interest taken in the meetings has convinced him that they have been an instrument for good.

All the seats on the floor of St. George's Church were occupied last evening. Young men formed a large proportion of the congregation. They listened to the Rev. Dr. Rainsford's remarks with the closest attention. The address was preceded by the regular evening service.

Dr. Rainsford deplored the fact that so great numbers of honorable young men were debarred from establishing homes of their own because, although they worked as hard as they could, they found their incomes insufficient. It would be better, he said, if young men would be content to be less "swell" in their dress, and content to wear a threadbare coat, if necessary, for the sake of winning homes.

The state of things, he declared, is the result of social conditions that are wrong. It is every young man's duty above all, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford urged, to work and pray for the readjustment and rectification of those conditions that now help to bar him from normal modes of living.

CONTINUE THE WORK OF REFORM

Dr. Parkhurst Tells a Large Congregation How It Should Be Done.

Dr. Parkhurst was not in good voice yesterday, and, although he had his usually large congregation when he preached his morning sermon, he was not so vigorous as is his custom.

He spoke on the subject of the work to be done during the coming months in connection with assisting the newly-elected city officials in carrying out the work of reform. He said it would be expected that every person interested in freeing the city of the crime that has pinned it down for so many years must buckle on his armor and help in the work of preventing corruption and crime from ever obtaining another foothold in the City of New-York.

He thanked those who have worked for the cause of reform, and paid a hearty tribute to the men who were instrumental in placing the members of the reform administration in power. He said it would not be the proper thing for the victors, flushed with the wine of their victory, to sleep without having their arms always at hand to keep out the invader.

A FREE CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY.

Dr. Charles L. Thompson Preaches Two Sermons—Story of His Work.

The third anniversary of the free church work of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, was celebrated yesterday by special services in the morning and evening. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson is pastor.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church is a free church. The pews are free, the church is open daily, and the rich and poor are welcome alike. The expenses are met by voluntary offerings. The plan adopted by the church has proved successful thus far. Any one can select a sitting there, and it will be at the owner's disposal if he comes to the service in time.

The subject of the morning sermon was, "A Ministering Church."

Dr. Thompson's subject in the evening was, "The Sabbath Was Made for Man."

There are two assistant pastors in the church—the Rev. George Whitefield Mead and the Rev. Robert Barbour.

Dr. Newton Talks of Love.

The general subject of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton's sermon yesterday, in All Souls' Church, was the development of love. He traced the development of love in its relation to the physical world, the vegetable world, the animal world, and to mankind.

"As we rise to the vegetable world," he said, "we enter the realm of life, the outermost province of this mystic empire. Here we find the attraction which draws the atoms of the inorganic world together, becoming the desire which draws together the two great divisions of this realm. The mystery of sex life appears—the lowest forms of that mystery which thenceforward runs on through ascending types of life as high as we can clearly see."

The Opera House Concert.

There was a fairly good audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and it enjoyed a very interesting concert. The new-comer among the soloists were Bernhard Stavenhagen, the pianist, and Master Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist. It is hardly necessary to say that both of them found favor with the audience. Especial mention, however, should be made of Mr. Stavenhagen's performance of the Liszt Hungarian fantasia. It was a performance full of life, color, and power. It evoked the warmest enthusiasm, and after several recalls he was obliged to add a pretty berceuse of his own. Max Bruch's "Kol Nidrel," which Master Gerardy chose for his first number, is about as interesting as that nondescript dish kol rabbi, but he played it in such a manner as to arouse his hearers. He supplemented the number with Popper's "Spinnerlied," which he played with dazzling virtuosity.

In the second part of the concert Mr. Stavenhagen's numbers on the programme were a Chopin prelude and a Liszt rhapsodie, and Gerardy's the Servais fantasia on Schubert's "Le Desir." The other soloists were Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, who sang Massenet's "Elegie," and M. Plancon, who gave an aria from "La Juive," to which he added on recall a remarkable ballard in remarkable English. The two singers were heard together in a duo from the "Magic Flute." The orchestra, under Mr. Seidl, played the "Leonore," No. 3, overture, three numbers from "La Damnation de Faust," the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," and a Brahms Hungarian dance.

Her Last Wishes Complied With.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Maine woman recently expressed some queer wishes on her deathbed. She lived in Kennebunk and was well-to-do. She did not like the parson, so she directed that he should not take any part in her funeral, and he did not. In place of the prayer and Scriptures, essays written by her sister and her brother were read by her sister's husband, and that constituted the service. Then she had a dislike for the sexton, and stipulated that she should not be drawn to the cemetery by his horse. The hearse was not his property, and she did not object to taking her last ride in that. Her wishes in this respect were followed, and another horse and driver were secured for the trip to the tomb.

The Queen and Parliament.

From The London Truth.

An evening journal has announced that the Queen does not intend to open Parliament in person, an intimation which was certainly superfluous, considering that her Majesty has not taken part in this function for nine years. The Queen will never again open Parliament, as it would be a physical impossibility for her to ascend the staircase of the House of Lords; nor would she be equal to the fatigue of the procession along the corridors unless she could be conveyed in a bath chair. The Queen can now only take part in functions which involve either ascending or descending a staircase on condition that a lift be provided for her accommodation.

IN A HOLE IN THE GROUND

United States Officers Unearth a Moonshiner's Retreat.

IT HAS EXISTED SINCE THE WAR

A Cave Discovered, Access to Which Was Gained by Diving Into the Pee Dee River—Well Equipped.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6.—Peculiar and novel are the hiding places of a "blockade still." These illicit manufacturers of corn juice have been discovered in almost every conceivable place, but the last "find" of the officers of Collector Simmons carries off the palm. There is a small island in the Peedee River, in Richmond County, about the size of a ten-acre field. The ground is studded with large cypress trees, and the undergrowth of bushes and briars is almost impenetrable. None of the land has ever been cultivated, because it is very difficult to get to the island, the water being very deep and the banks steep and dangerous. Wild hogs, wild cattle, coons, and creatures of various kinds inhabit the spot.

Ever since the making of corn into whisky was forbidden during the war there has been a moonshine distillery on this island. It has been inspected many times by the revenue officers without discovering the "blockade plant." The festive moonshiner has often been seen to land on the island, but his retreat has never been discovered. The officers have probed the earth for a cave or underground retreat without success.

One night last week Deputy E. A. Moffitt and several assistants occupied this island and picketed themselves so that no one could arrive or leave the place without being seen. About daylight a canoe, occupied by two men and containing several five-gallon kegs, was seen approaching the island from the Richmond County side. Deputy Moffitt ordered that they be allowed to land and that their movements be closely watched. As soon as the landing was made, J. R. MacRae, who has been suspected of running the "still" on the island, sunk the kegs in the river, near where the canoe landed.

This movement was not understood by Moffitt, but his surprise was unbounded when MacRae and his companion began to disrobe themselves. After they divested themselves of all their clothes and placed them in the hollow trunk of a cypress tree, Moffitt was dumfounded to see MacRae plunge headforemost into the river and disappear from sight. His companion performed the same feat. Moffitt and his force waited all day for the reappearance of the men. Just about sundown it was noticed that a canoe, occupied by two men, who, upon examination by Moffitt with his field glass, proved to be MacRae and his companion, was nearing the other shore. Where they had been and how they got away without being seen was too much for Moffitt.

A search up the river discovered another landing place and a chain and lock where the second canoe had been fastened. It was now evident to Moffitt that there was an underground retreat on the island, but there was no entrance to it that could be found. The officers spent another night on the island, and next morning MacRae and his companions were observed returning to the upper landing. Here they undressed, hid their clothes in a tree, and dived into the river and disappeared as before. About sundown MacRae and four men suddenly rose up out of the water at the lower landing. Clothes were found, for all of them in a tree near the river bank. A long pole with an iron hook on the end was then brought forth from among the underbrush and leaves, and with this a dozen five-gallon kegs of whisky were soon taken out of the water and placed in the canoes. As soon as they were loaded they paddled across to the Richmond side.

The officers from their rendezvous had seen all this. That the moonshiner's still was under the ground was certain. The moonshiners had been in, but how did they get into it and how did they get out of it? This was the question. Finally, one of the deputies, by the name of Oxendine, said he would try to solve the mystery, if Moffitt would agree. Consent was given, and Oxendine quickly stripping himself and jumped into the river headforemost at the same place where he had seen MacRae and his companion go in and come out. The officers waited for the return of their man, and grew very uneasy at his prolonged absence, as he had been under the water half an hour. An hour passed without his appearing, and Moffitt was discussing what next to do, when all at once Oxendine popped up out of the water, blowing like a porpoise.

He was quickly dressed, and then sat down by the camp fire and gave this explanation of the mystery: When he plunged into the water he made his way toward the bank, keeping his eyes open while under the water. He was an expert swimmer and diver, and after going about twenty feet under the water and toward the bank, he rose upward and found his head out of water in an opening. He stopped swimming and felt for bottom and found he was in water five feet deep. He walked on and was soon out of the water, but in total darkness. He crawled along some distance, when he discovered the live coals of a fire. He made his way to this fire without seeing or hearing anybody. He then made a fire with wood found near by, and discovered by its light that he was in a well-appointed moonshine distillery. The cave or tunnel was 20 feet wide and 12 feet high. Overhead the earth was held up by large cypress logs, and the side was planked up. The water for the still was brought from the river through a rubber hose.

Oxendine followed the tunnel to the other end and found it like where he entered. He then made his way back with a light, and when he got to the water he waded until he came to a log across the tunnel, which was imbedded on both sides of the bank, and which touched the water. Oxendine dived under the log, and immediately rose up and found himself in the river in front of his companions. Great was the astonishment when Oxendine concluded his story. He also stated that there were several hundred gallons of whisky in the tunnel, and that smoke from the fire appeared to pass up a hollow cypress tree, but the officers could not see any smoke.

The next thing was to capture MacRae and his men. The officers agreed that the way to do this was to occupy the distillery and await the coming of the moonshiners, but Moffitt and his other men were unwilling to undergo the experience of Oxendine, so they determined to dig down to the timber, and remove a log and get into the tunnel this way. This plan succeeded, and in a few hours they were in the den, with their tracks well covered behind them. Moffitt divided his force, placing men at each entrance.

Just after daylight the next morning MacRae appeared. As soon as he got out of the water he was seized and told not to speak or he would be killed. In quick succession the other four men came in, and they were seized and tied. MacRae knew Moffitt well, and his consternation was so great when he found his underground retreat occupied by the revenue officers that it rendered him speechless for the time being. He then asked how they found out the secret, and when told he said that came of the failure to keep some one on the island to give the news that it was occupied. This had been done heretofore, and this precaution had prevented the discovery of their moonshine distillery for all these thirty-two years.

MacRae and men looked on with regretful eyes as Moffitt and his men destroyed the outfit. MacRae said it had taken months to complete the tunnel, and that the work had been done by deserters from the Confederate Army during the war. The dirt had been thrown into the river, so that there was no sign of the excavation. Whisky had been distilled by many of the persons who knew of the mysterious abode, but only a certain number were allowed to possess the secret. No distillation had been done during daylight. All had been done at night, to prevent the smoke from being seen. MacRae said the experience of the men in diving and getting into the cave and getting out had been tragical and ludicrous. Two men, many years ago, had been drowned while trying to get in when there was a flood in the river, and others had been strangled and had to be fished out by their friends several times before they made the trip. The excavation was also used by the deserters as a hiding place from the Confederate officers.

A Crafty Fellow.

From Harlem Life.

"How odd of Mr. Ergent to make me a present of a parrot."

The Parrot—Not at all. He's trained me to speak a good word for him.

CORYPHEES THE CAUSE OF DISPUTE

Their Union Complained of Theatrical Union and Central Labor Union Delegates Lost Their Tempers.

The delegates of the Central Labor Union had somewhat of a quarrel yesterday over the Coryphées' Union, that is affiliated with that body. Mrs. Siegrist, the President of the Coryphées' Union, had complained that the Theatrical Protective Union had failed to aid her in organizing the coryphées in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Delegate Tombleson brought up the matter before the Central Labor Union, and said it was time the Theatrical Protective Union should be investigated for snubbing the coryphées.

Delegate Hines of the Theatrical Protective Union advised Tombleson to stick to his investigation of the Street-Cleaning Department, and not to meddle with something he knew nothing about.

"This is a slap at the Central Labor Union," exclaimed Tombleson, angrily.

"No, it is a slap at you," replied Hines.

"Our union does not think the Central Labor Union would call a strike at the Opera House in the interest of any trade. It should not allow itself to be steered by meddlers that have caused this trouble."

A dozen delegates jumped up. But Hines kept his place, and charged Delegate Bausch of the woodcarvers with having written too strong a protest against the theatrical union.

"It is false. Bausch did not write the communication, and whoever says so tells a falsehood," screamed Mrs. Siegrist.

"Delegate Hall of the calcium light operators told me so," said Hines.

Here Hall got up, and said that Bausch himself told him that he had written the protest.

Secretary Henry said he had seen the document, but it was not in Bausch's handwriting.

"Then Mrs. Siegrist must have rewritten Bausch's paper," remarked Hines.

Mrs. Siegrist admitted that Bausch had written a protest, but not the one over which the quarrel had arisen.

The meeting appointed a committee to make peace between the coryphées and the theatrical union.

SCHMITTBERGER'S TRIAL TO-DAY

HE WILL BE CALLED AND THEN WILL DEMAND PROTECTION.

Mr. Lexow Will Call the Whole Committee to His Aid if Necessary, His Counsel, Mr. Howe, Says.

Capt. Max F. Schmittberger of the Nineteenth Precinct will appear this morning with his counsel, William F. Howe, before Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to plead to the indictment charging him with having received a bribe of $500 from Augustin Forget, agent of the French line of steamships, while he was in command of the steamboat squad.

Capt. Schmittberger's plea will be that the State of New-York promised him immunity from punishment on account of his services to the State in having confessed to his knowledge of police corruption before the Lexow committee, and he will demand the protection thus guaranteed to him.

William F. Howe spent the day yesterday preparing an argument, which, he assured a reporter for The New-York Times, will be invincible.

"I shall go to court in the morning," he said, "supremely independent. I shall not plead. I shall dictate. I have Senator Lexow's assurance that he will protect Capt. Schmittberger to the end, and he will bring the whole committee to court if necessary to prevent Schmittberger from being tried.

"Recorder Goff says he, too, feels in honor bound to see Schmittberger treated fairly. The Captain is in no peril whatever. The District Attorney cannot spring any surprise on us, either. He can't put Schmittberger on trial for any other offense than the one originally named. He can't do anything. Nothing will be done to-morrow. After I present our case the matter will be adjourned for six weeks, and then the decision must be favorable to us."

It is expected that when the Schmittberger case has been postponed, the second trial of ex-Ward Man Levy will be proceeded with.

Justice Pardon C. Williams of the Supreme Court will preside over the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will sit Jan. 21 to try ex-Capts. Doherty and Devery, ex-Sergts. McKenna, Jordan, Parkerson, and Liebers, and ex-Roundsmen Burnes, Smith, Hock, Meehan, and Levy.

Justice Williams has presided over the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District since June, 1884, and is regarded as one of the most learned and fair Judges on the bench. He presided at the trial of "Bat" Shea, the murderer of Robert Ross, in Troy, and also at the trial of Roxaline Druse, who was afterward hanged for the murder of her husband in Herkimer County.

JUSTICE WILLIAMS'S SELECTION.

Gov. Flower Wanted to Show to City People an Able Country Judge.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—One of Gov. Flower's final official acts was the appointment of Justice Pardon C. Williams of Watertown to sit in the extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which all the indicted police officials will be tried. When Gov. Flower was asked why he selected Judge Williams, he said:

"Because he comes from my town of Watertown. I know him through and through. He is a man of sterling ability, of incorruptible integrity. I wanted him to go to New-York to show the people what kind of Judges we raise in the country."

"Then no reflection was intended upon Judge Ingraham?"

"Bless you, none at all!"

Judge Williams will begin his work in New-York Monday, Jan. 21. He was elected to the bench in the Fifth District in 1884, and has therefore been on the bench ten years. He is a native of Ellisburg, Jefferson County, and was born in 1842. At twenty years of age he entered the law office of Hammond & Bigelow in Watertown, after he had obtained a sound education at the Clinton Liberal Institute and the St. Lawrence University. A year later he was admitted to the bar. He was District Attorney of Jefferson County from 1868 to 1874, and in that capacity prosecuted a number of important cases with signal success. From the expiration of his term of service as District Attorney to his promotion to the bench he was the junior member of the firm of McCartin & Williams.

His reputation on the bench is unique. He believes in the most rapid transaction of business consistent with the dignity of the court and the dispensing of just

PERIL TO NEW-JERSEY OYSTERS

STATEN ISLAND SEWAGE AFFECTING THEM INJURIOUSLY.

Proposition for an Inter-State Commission to Attend to the Matter—Changes in the Game Laws.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The State of New-Jersey charges that the State of New-York is spoiling all her fine oysters and making them a dangerous food product. The Fish and Game Commission, in its report to the Governor, says that some arrangement must be made with New-York so that the sewage and factory drainage from Staten Island shall not be allowed to empty in the vicinity of valuable oyster beds, filling the oysters full of disease-producing microbes.

The Legislature will be asked to appoint a committee to consider the matter and to act in connection with a committee from the New-York Legislature if one shall be appointed.

This same commission wants the New-Jersey Legislature to enact a law to save the little-neck clams in Jersey waters. The raking of the peanut clams has become so general that in a few years there will be no clams in the State if something shall not be done.

New-Jersey is no longer a free-and-easy place for sportsmen. The new commission reports to the Governor that, since last May, 290 arrests have been made by fish and game wardens for violations of the game law and that over $800 has been paid into the treasury for fines.

The Game and Fish Commissioners held an important meeting yesterday and heard the suggestions of the county wardens and delegates from the gun clubs for the new general game and fish law that will be introduced this season. There was an attempt made to have the seasons for all game open and close at the same time, but the sportsmen from the two extreme ends of the State could not agree.

In Sussex and Warren Counties farmers are using ferrets to run down game, and it is suggested that the law should be amended so that all ferrets shall be registered, but the Commissioners do not take kindly to the suggestion. They advise the wardens to watch persons known to have ferrets and to prosecute those caught using them to catch squirrels and rabbits. The wardens are urged to make arrests for violations of the law, and the Commissioners will furnish all the counsel necessary.

The organization of the New-Jersey Game and Fish Protective Association, with a membership in all the counties, is announced. The object is to assist the State Commission in protecting game, to form county associations, and to restock the State with game and the waters with fish.

The Commissioners in their new law will change the system of wardens. There will be twenty wardens, with jurisdiction all over the State, and they will get salaries of $60 a month. They will be under the direction of the Fish and Game Protector, who will receive $100 a month. The commission so far has spent $12,000 in prosecuting offenders. It expects in a few years to make New-Jersey the ideal gunning State in the East.

The Commissioners are Col. George Pfieffer, Jr., of Camden, President; Howard P. Frothingham, Mount Arlington; W. Campbell Clark of Newark, and Parker W. Page of Summit.

Star Fish for a Fertilizer.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 6.—Hundreds of bushels of star fish, that make inroads on oyster beds, are dredged from the oyster fields each season and dumped on shore. They presently become odorously objectionable and many complaints have been made. It is understood, however, that it has been discovered that the fish make a good fertilizer, particularly for fruit trees. Oyster planters see in the discovery the possibility of some compensation for the havoc the fish create among oyster beds, and sensitive residents feel that relief for them may also come.

The true worth of the fish as a fertilizer will, it is said, be ascertained by experiments at an early date.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:49|Moon sets...3:35

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:52	4:29	10:18	10:45
Governors Island	4:18	4:38	10:58	10:56
Hell Gate	6:11	6:31	12:26	12:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Wells Bristol	.....	2:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 8.		
G. W. Clyde, Haiti	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Bremen	.....	6:00 A. M.
Polynesia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Runic, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Schiedam, Amsterdam	.....	2:00 P. M.
Sirius, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10.		
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 11.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 7.—Croma, Dundee, Dec. 28; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 30; Venezuela, Curacao, Dec. 31; Yumuri, Havana, Jan. 3.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 3; Alps, Port au Prince, Jan. 2; Olinda, Cadiz, Dec. 23; The Queen, London, Dec. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.—Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 30; Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30; Mexican Prince, St. Lucia, Jan. 1; Ptolemy, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 18; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 2; Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 5.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.—Elbe, Bremen, Jan. 1; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 29; Norwegian, Glasgow, Dec. 29; Sutherland, Bremen, Dec. 29; Weser, Bremen, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 28.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Jan. 6.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Huby, Antwerp Dec. 16, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Ferguson, from Liverpool Dec. 29, via Queenstown 30, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Sandy Hook at 4:05 P. M.

SS Chalmette, Barland, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Ship Glenricht, (of Liverpool,) Davis, Fleetwood Oct. 22, with salt to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S., light breeze, raining, and thick fog.

Sailed.

SS Salerno, for Newcastle, via Hull; Maranhense, for Para, &c.; Brixham, for —; Leona, for Key West, &c.; Massasoit, for Liverpool; Island, for Christiana, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 20, 1895, a fixed red lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected on the S. end of Pine Island, between Ship Canal and Mill River, Stamford Harbor, Conn.

The focal plane of the light will be 25 feet above the ground and 29 feet above mean high water. The light may be seen about 4 miles in clear weather.

The structure is a triangular wooden platform surmounted by a red iron column carrying the lantern.

The approximate geographical position of the beacon, as taken from Chart No. 269 of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is:

Latitude, north, 41 01 55.
Longitude, west, 73 32 17.

Bearings and distances of prominent objects, as taken from the above-named chart, are:

S. W. corner of Fair View Avenue Company's Wharf, S. S. E. ⅛ E., nearly ½ mile.

Stamford Harbor Lighthouse, S. by W. ⅛ W., 1¼ miles.

Bearings are magnetic, and distances in nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 52, after No. 200, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 78.

By Cable.

DOVER, Jan. 6.—SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from Hull for New-York, passed here to-day.

HAVRE, Jan. 6.—SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York Dec. 29, arr. here to-day.

PRAWLE POINT, Jan. 6.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New-York, sid. hence to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a situation for her chambermaid and waitress. Call, Saturday and Monday, from 11 to 2 o'clock, The Dakota, Apartment 52.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a position for a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av., on Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; has best city personal reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; nine years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 721 6th Av.; ring King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city reference. Call, two days, 324 East 37th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; assist with washing; can be seen at present employer's Monday, from 10 to 12. 128 West 93d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city references from last place. 802 6th Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, Monday, at 112 East 32d St., Heneberry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid; good reference. Call, two days, 365 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and good seamstress in good family. Hanrahan, 225 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse; good references. 305 7th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined young girl; reduced circumstances; as companion, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference; city or country. Mothers' Help, 2,662 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls together; one as cook; willing to do coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; private family and private house; no flat; first-class city reference. 345 East 41st St.; ring fourth bell. Mrs. Linds.

COOK.—By first-class cook; soups, meats, entrées, desserts; excellent baker, or would give dinner parties; good reference. 305 7th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English Protestant; good references for dinners, luncheons, and supper parties; wages, $40 to $50. B. M., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. B., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in a private family; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city reference. A. B., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family living in Tuxedo; first-class reference. S. A., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; private family; understands kitchen thoroughly; willing and obliging; wages, $20; best city references. K. G., Box 173 Times.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; country preferred; willing and obliging; best city references. C. C., Box 173 Times.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; excellent city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; very good cook; private family; good city references; good wages required. 410 West 51st St.; ring Greenwald's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20. S. H., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and laundress; good baker; understands her business; city or country; best city references. 216 West 37th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and to do plain washing; best city or personal reference. Call, Monday, at 432 West 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls to do the entire work of a small private family; ten years' personal reference. 461 3d Av., first bell; no cards.

COOK.—By good family cook; coarse washing; willing and obliging; city references. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; just arrived; as cook in private family; good cook; does not speak English. E. Raoux, 597 10th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl, to do good plain cooking; willing and obliging; good city reference. Present employer's, 128 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly-competent cook; best city references. 649 3d Av., Ward's bell.

COOK.—In first-class private family; best city reference; can take full charge; do marketing. 111 West 53d St., Callahan's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., Box 10, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and to do coarse washing; good reference; no objection to short distance i nthe country. S. A., 208 East 44th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; English; in private family; city; good reference. R. 50, Washington Mews, University Place.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands all branches; good city references; $35 per month. 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, who can fill chef's place; best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By young girl; first-class cook; reference; good wages expected; country preferred. K., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing and obliging; present employer. 814 West 88th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; good reference. Call, to-day, Mrs. Weiss, 1381 3d Av., between 78th and 79th Sts., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; city reference. 36 West 59th St.

COOK.—Good baker; referenze; in the city. 340 East 5th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook with best city reference. Call, two days, 231 East 29th St.

COOK.—By good family cook; best city reference. F. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook; wages, $40; country not objected to. 261 West 36th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced German woman to go out by the day especially for parlors and dining rooms; also understands helping at dinner parties; best city references. S. C., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day washing, ironing, and cleaning. K. M., 257 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodelling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; ladies' and children's wraps and coats a specialty; also makes over tastefully. S. M., 244 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes a few more customers by the day; children's dresses a specialty; best reference. Mme. Joly, 27 Carmine St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; will call and arrange with private families to work reasonably; by the day or take work home; reference. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By stylish dressmaker, few more customers by day; $1.25; perfect fitter; Taylor system used; best references. Miss Mc., care of Mrs. McTyler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; misses' and children's school and reception dresses; latest styles and materials; reference; at home or out. M., Nichol, 555 East 186th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. B., 264 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

A.—FRENCH DRESSMAKER AND LADIES' Tailor.—First-class in cutting, fitting, and designing, in a large dry goods establishment in New-York or any other large city where she can take charge of dressmaking department; excellent references. Mlle. F. F., care of Mrs. M. C. Well, Times Building, city.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian; competent and reliable, with first-class city references; will go out by the day or take work at home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligée made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—By Mme. Alice Hall, late with J. H. Egan; imported fancy coats and waists made at short notice at home or out by day; terms, $3 per day. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, with unexceptionable references, would like engagement by day; remodeling evening dresses a specialty. W. D., 985 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; more customers; in private families; best references. 434 2d Av., store.

DRESS and CLOAKMAKER.—By experienced, stylish, and perfect cutter and fitter; suits from $5; at home or go out; reference. 146 East 14th St., third floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady, with the best of city references and highest experience, as governess; can also take entire charge of children, and teach pure French. E. T. N., 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Disengaged hours, by experienced governess, through non-return of pupils from Europe; English branches, including literature, history, composition, piano, drawing in every style. Instruction, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—To one or two children; by North German lady; 36 years; French, English, needlework, gymnastics, rudiments of music; best references. S., 666 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a French governess in private family, or to travel with growing children; four city references. Mademoiselle, care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or GOVERNESS.—By refined German; good seamstress; excellent references. Governess, 630 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—For a long time in one of the finest clubs of this city; would like a similar position, in or out of the city, or for a party of gentlemen. Mrs. H., 307 West 52d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Southern colored woman as housekeeper for couple or actress in flat; reference, Julia, 225 West 29th St., front basement.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ANY POSITION OF Trust.—By thoroughly-experienced German lady, 37 years; excellent cook and manager; city or country; references. W., 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. Devaucene, 104 West 39th St., near 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced housemaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK or CARE of CHILDREN.—By a competent young girl to do general housework or take care of children in city or country; good city reference. Call, two days, at 436 West 49th St. Tom Mescell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By colored girl as general housekeeper or chambermaid and waitress. Hill, 215 East 88th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as houseworker or laundress or cook, or do work of any kind. 412 West 39th St., Jones's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; light housework in a flat; city reference. 131 West 53d St., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework. 442 East 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as general housekeeper. 372 7th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands her duties as lady's maid; good seamstress and stylish hairdresser; in American family; good city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer; good reference; no objection to leaving the city. S. J., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; accustomed to traveling; speaks French and English. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as maid; competent hairdresser. Call, Monday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 5 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined young lady as lady's maid or seamstress, or companion for invalid lady. 238 East 55th St.

MAID.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; well educated; excellent hairdresser; dressmaker; speaks three languages; best American and English references. M. Weber, 163 West 31st St.

MAID.—A lady desires a position for an English Protestant as maid to a lady and little girl, or growing children. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 6 West 51st St.

MAID.—By first-class French maid; dressmaker, milliner; would prefer to go as traveling maid; no objection to city; best resident city references. Traveler, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—To elderly lady; faithful and reliable; highly recommended; excellent seamstress. Call, Monday, 445 Lexington Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family by the day or week, Mrs. Francfort, 201 7th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; will assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do chamberwork in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; first-class reference. A. B., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress, gentlemen's washing at her home. Mrs. Hill, 211 West 13th St., rear house.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; can furnish best city reference. K. F., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young Waldensian girl, just out of school, in private family, for growing children; can give the first lessons, either French or Italian; good city reference. A. A., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined first-class nurse; North German; from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to one or two children not under three years; in first-class family; best references. S. S. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By refined, competent young girl to take care of one or two grown children; teach English if required; willing and obliging; experienced; best personal city references. Call, Monday, 141 West 15th St.

NURSE.—Lady desires to secure position for German girl; lately arrived; either as nurse to grown children or lady's maid; perfectly honest and trustworthy. Apply, for two days to Mrs. Welles, 247 5th Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to one or two children not under three years; best references. C. D., 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; best reference. C. B., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman graduate in electricity and massage; treat ladies and children only, at their residence. G. G., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—A German widow wishes a situation for 16-year-old daughter as nurse and to do light housework. 163 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By young lady in good family; to children; can sew. Miss Teroutka, 353 East 12th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Lady wishes to find position for experienced English parlormaid or chambermaid; has lived some time in the family; highly recommended. 48 West 48th St.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and assist in pantry; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork or as maid; best city reference. 21 East 45th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day to work with and finish after dressmaker in private families; operates also; neat hand sewer; city reference. C., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, and would assist with chamberwork. M. D., 990 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Ladies' and children's dressmaker wishes a few more engagements; city or country. Dressmaker, 427 West 24th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. 300 East 88th St.; ring Bell 2 four times.

WAITRESS.—By an excellent waitress in private family; understands carving, wines, and salads; can take butler's place; best city reference. 146 East 39th St., Kelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl; good city references. Call, from 10 to 12, Monday, at 37 West 47th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid; city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, Connolly, 104 West 53d St.

WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 162 East 76th St., Mullin's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls; one as waitress and chambermaid; other as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 247 East 25th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress, chambermaid, or parlormaid in private family; wages, $20. Address, Monday, N. L., 319 East 30th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands all wines and salads; wages, $20; two years' city reference; last employer can be seen. M. J., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman would do family washing at home; excellent laundress. Magirney, 229 West 16th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman, family washing to take home by the week or dozen. 330 West 41st St., rear house. M. H.

WASHING.—By a reliable person, a small family washing that will come and go by express; best reference. H. S. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

WASHING.—Woman wishes families; lunch rooms or restaurant washing at home. H. K., 220 East 33d St.

WASHING.—Woman to go out washing by day or at home; best reference. 425 West 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good writer; best of references. O. W. C., 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work; references. Experienced, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By single Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor, &c.; willing, obliging; three years' best personal city references; just disengaged. Foy, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; lately landed; as butler and valet; understands his duties thoroughly; can furnish best of references from prominent English families; willing and obliging; city or country. F. C. B., 338 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; understands his business in all its branches; three years' personal city reference from last employer; height, 5 feet 9 inches. J. M., care of Martin, 1,326 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, trustworthy man as butler, or as butler and valet; speaks German, French, and English perfect; first-class reference; age, 32; good traveler; town or country. W. W., 581 3d Av., first floor, front.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; 30; sober, honest; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; care silver, &c.; long personal satisfactory city references. Albert, Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, having over ten years of very first-class references; fully capable of taking the entire management of a first-class private family; city or country. F. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; single-handed or otherwise; tall and good appearance; best city references. F. W., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe will be glad to hear of a place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; he valets neatly. James, Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—As butler, valet, or second man in first-class private family; thoroughly competent and reliable young man; best city references. L. Box 259 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families; last employer can be seen. M. C., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; town or country; highest city reference. A. B. C., care Mrs. Hochster, 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly-trained Englishman; good appearance and address; with unquestionable references. C. G., 255 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a German couple; thoroughly competent; good travelers; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By man and wife; French Swiss; thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference. L. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age 29; height, 5 feet 9½; single; thoroughly experienced; good references. F. Sparkes, 43 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; good city reference. G. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man as butler in private family; ten years' first-class reference. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; in a good private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in every way; will be found sober, honest, and a careful driver; four years' city reference from last employer; may be seen at any time. J. L., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, with horses, carriages, harness; disengaged on account of gentleman giving up horses; sober, honest, and willing; best city and country reference. H. G., 239 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; no family; age, 35; good appearance; first-class, stylish city driver; strictly sober; thoroughly understands all the requirements of gentleman's private stable; best city reference. James, 898 3d Av., Bryan's bell.

COACHMAN.—Where a first-class man is wanted and good wages paid; excellent references; last and former families can be seen; knows city perfectly; eight and six years' references. Prompt, 154 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his carriage wishes to find a place in the country for his coachman, who has been with him two years and is perfectly trustworthy. Apply, by letter, to C. E. T., Highland Falls, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man as coachman; will be found thoroughly efficient, willing and obliging in every respect, and has got first-class city recommendations. J. A., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class man; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages, making up of stable; country preferred; best references from former and last employer. P. K., 626 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thirty-three years old; married; as coachman; has 13 years' city reference; has been driving invalid lady for the last four years; can be highly recommended by his last employer. John Sheehan, 432 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all his duties; sixteen years with two families; city or country; best references; honest, sober, and capable. J., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM and COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; married; first-class references and well recommended, and addresses can be given. J. F., 223 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her coachman, who has been with her for the past six years. Apply at late employer's, 477 5th Av., or 16 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; knows city; good driver; city or country; good references; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city driver; good city reference. George, 28 East 35th St., late employer's.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Seven years' reference from last employer, who can be seen at stable, 167 West 56th St., Monday and Tuesday mornings; will take low wages; city or country.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and obliging; twenty-five years' first-class city reference; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; nine years' best city reference; city or country. A. C., 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business; good city driver; a sober man; first-class city reference. F. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in handling colts and road horses; city or country; reference. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; thoroughly competent; first-class reference; city or country. M. L., 49 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; middle age; good reference; city or country. 183 Court St., Brooklyn. M. F. Carroll.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By married man; wife first-class cook; ages, 28; state wages. Box 28, Woodhaven, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; married. Coachman, 30 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 686 East 143d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotchman; married; no children; large experience; growing plants, orchids, grapes, peaches, roses, vegetables; care of lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; now disengaged; reference. Gardener, Box 215 Times.

GARDENER.—By man, with thorough knowledge of the profession; can handle all fruit, grapes, and flowers; best of references. J. McC., Box 174 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM or WORK in a STABLE.—By a competent Swede, (23;) thoroughly understands horses; good reference. C. Johansson, 234 East 33d St.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By a young, single man; willing and obliging; best city reference. 106 East 38th St.

GROOM.—By Irishman as groom; good man. Groom, 152 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Jeune Français arrivant de Paris demande place comme seconde ou seul dans une petite famille privée; répresentant bien, honnete, et sobre; bonne recommandation de Paris. Gervais, 130 West 26th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Letter from Home.

From The Boston Transcript.

Folks to-day will descant warmly, when returned
from foreign lands.
On the rare delights of travel, with loud voice
and lifted hands;
Tell of sunrise on the mountains, of grand moonlight on the lakes,
Of the living chain of wonders from Rome to the
"Land o' Cakes";
Oft enlarging upon the beauties of the Rigbi,
Rhine, and Nile,
And belittle the "home product" with a deprecating smile.

Speak of temples, fanes, and churches, with their
Kings and priests enshrined;
Boast of forests they have threaded and of snow-
crowned peaks they've climbed;
Charm us with the warm narration of walks
through some storied spot;
Radiant on history's vellum, which the world
has not forgot;
Of old castle, fort, and prison, tented dome and
'broidered screen;
Paintings, tapestries, and marbles, in the Old
World where they've been;
Of the lofty feeling quickened by cathedral music
sweet,
And the interesting objects met upon the city's
street;
Of strange sights upon the ocean, of the uncouth
heathen bands
Gathered to extend a greeting on some island's
white coast sands;
Of the lovely shores they've skirted, fringed with
tamarind and palm,
Overlooked by snow-capped ranges, massive, radiant, cold, and calm;
Of the far South's crystal cities, drifting marvels,
weird and grand,
Fashioned by the flaming chisels, in the sun-
god's master hand;
Of ten thousand glowing fancies—memories from
East and West,
Which stirred at the time deep feeling, was, in
fact, what pleased them best.

Possibly they don't remember, when abroad they
chanced to roam,
How their warmed hearts leaped to welcome that
buff envelope from home;
Doubtless, too, they have forgotten how their
inmost being stirred.
And they hurried to the gangway when the post-
man's voice was heard;
How they kissed the little missive, backed in
father's quaint round hand,
Laden with its precious message from home in a
distant land;
How with trembling touch they opened—sought a
quiet place apart,
Where they read its precious contents, till they
knew it all by heart;
What to them were grand sonatas, mountain
ride, or moonlight sail;
What were galleries, Courts, and churches, when
that letter crossed the rail?
What were balcony and ballroom, sights ashore,
or scenes afloat;
Cushioned car or swift gondola, to that postman's
leaky boat?
What to them were fabled treasures, museum,
and palace hall,
With their warm hand safely holding that
blurred, homely little scrawl?
What were landscapes, parks, and cloisters—
chapels draped with twining vines,
To a chance to read in quiet mother's labored,
close-writ lines?
Not the silver-crested mountain, or St. Peter's
golden dome,
Would they view and leave unopened that buff
envelope from home.

—On board ship Premier, Allala, Peru.

The Item.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I have an item for the reporters," he said, as he entered Police Headquarters at midnight.

"None of them here just now," replied the Sergeant, "but I'll take it down."

"All right.

DEATH SEVERED THE BONDS

A Marriage Engagement Broken by a Sudden Calamity.

MISS HAAS FINDS HER LOVER DYING

Asphyxiated in His Room by Escaping Gas—There Is No Doubt that the Death Was Accidental.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Escaping gas caused the death of Camille Grosshardt in his room at 55 Condit Street this morning, ending a marriage engagement and carrying anguish to a young woman's heart.

Grosshardt, who passed as a Frenchman, was really an Alsacian by birth. He came to this country about ten years ago, and settled in Passaic, this State. He made his home with Johann Haas of 42 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, and resided there until about two weeks ago.

Grosshardt was a steel engraver, industrious and handsome. He fell in love with Mr. Haas's daughter, and she reciprocated the affection. They became engaged, practically, according to a statement made today by the girl herself. Camille, finding business in Passaic dull, removed to Newark and took a room in the house of Florence Hartmann, 55 Condit Street. The room was used as a workshop and sleeping apartment, and he also ate his meals there.

About 10 o'clock this morning Miss Haas, who is about twenty years old, pretty of face and of attractive form, called at the Hartmann home and asked for Camille. As the latter was not in the habit of rising early Sunday mornings, the young woman asked that he be not disturbed. She waited in the parlors for about an hour, when Mr. Hartmann concluded that he would arouse the sleeping Camille. He knocked on the door of the latter's room repeatedly, and, on receiving no response, forced open the door. He found Grosshardt on the bed in a dying condition, and the room filled with escaping gas.

A physician was hurriedly sent for, but one could not be found in time. The efforts of Hartmann and members of the household to resuscitate the dying man were unsuccessful. He died at 11:45 o'clock.

County Physician Washington, who was promptly notified of the case, made a careful examination of the premises, and satisfied himself that death was a result of accident.

GOSSIP OF NEWARK SOCIETY.

Entertainments of the Past Week and Some That Are to Come.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Gepferd of 164 Bruce Street celebrated their silver wedding yesterday. Presents and congratulations were many.

Cyrus Briggs and his sister of North Sixth Street, Roseville, have just returned home from Old Point Comfort and several other points South, where they have been traveling.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie M. Smith, daughter of Mrs. Robert J. Sherwood of Montrose, to John Van Loan of Paterson.

Miss Jessie Lyons of Clarendon Place, Orange, gave a tea on Tuesday.

A jolly meeting was enjoyed on Thursday by the Deutsche Club of Irvington.

Mrs. J. V. N. Dorr of Montrose Park, Orange, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Dorr, at Nutley, last week.

Mr. Allen Nelson of Astoria, N. Y., was the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Appleton of Nutley on Wednesday.

A party will be given by Miss Catherine Schuyler to her young friends at the Nutley Field Club on Wednesday.

Miss Vosburgh of New-York was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bailey at Nutley last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Creighton D. Withers of Newport, R. I., former residents of Nutley, have spent several days with friends in town.

Mrs. J. Lewis Strahan of New-York spent Thursday with Mrs. Herbert M. Bingham.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Libbey of Nutley entertained Miss Louden and Mr. W. W. Olmstead of Brooklyn, Miss Waterbury and Mr. Arthur Drake of New-York, and Miss Heilig of Stroudsburg last week.

An enjoyable dance was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson H. Corwin, on Chestnut Street, Franklin, Thursday night. Three large sleighloads of friends from Montclair, Bloomfield, and Orange drove over and participated. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Van Giesen, Miss Van Giesen, Mrs. Davies, Miss Emma Davies, Miss L. Davies, Miss Clyde, Mr. G. Hayden, Miss Mabel McChesney, Miss Ida Sigler, Miss L. Bishop, and Miss Teed of Montclair; Mr. R. C. Thompson, Mr. H. F. McKeown, Mr. C. J. Keisler, Mr. A. H. Green, Mr. L. R. Chinn, Mr. J. Breckell, Mr. J. Corwin Mable, Mr. L. Bouden, Mr. George Southworth, Mr. W. H. Linden, and Mr. C. P. Linden of Bloomfield; Mr. F. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook, Miss Ada Cuningham, Mr. A. Cuningham, and others.

To-morrow night, at the residence of Vice President J. Christopher Hehn, the Franklin Athletic Association will meet, and it is thought that some action in reference to awarding the contract for the new clubhouse will be taken.

The Franklin Club will hold its regular meeting at the clubhouse to-morrow night.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Miss Minnie Hermanna Gentzel and Mr. Joseph Manda, Jr. The ceremony will take place in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23.

A series of lectures on literary topics will be delivered by Mrs. N. S. Easton of Summit in the Baquet Institute, Short Hills. The first lecture will be on "Dante and the Italian Poets," on Jan. 17.

Mr. Harry Bunyard of Millburn has returned from his Western trip.

Mr. Titus Fay of Baltimore spent the holidays in Millburn.

Plans are being considered for a Fire Department tournament and athletic exhibition, to be held in Millburn on Washington's Birthday. The object of the plan is to try to arouse some local interest in the organization and equipment of a fire company.

Mr. Henry M. Keasbey and family have given up their residence in old Short Hills.

E. A. Jacobson and wife are the guests of W. E. Jacobson of Academy Street, Belleville.

Miss May Bano of Brooklyn is the guest of E. S. Collard and wife of Stephens Street, Belleville.

A second dance is being arranged by the Forest Hill Tennis Club, to be given on the 17th inst.

Mrs. Moore and son, Percy Moore of Washington, D. C., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allen of Woodside.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hine gave a family dinner at their residence, in Washington Avenue, Woodside, last Friday evening, in honor of the engagement of their son, C. C. Hine, to Miss Blake of Forest Hill.

Miss Lin Bolton of Baltimore, Md., formerly of Woodside, is visiting Mrs. A. Goskirk.

BILL RELATING TO MONEY LENDERS

It Is Proposed to Put a Stop to Their Extortions in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Mayor Lebkuecher and City Counsel Riker have given a great deal of attention the last few months to the extortions of the money lenders. A remedy has been found by City Counsel Riker, who has gone over the subject thoroughly, and who has prepared a bill which promises to put and end to the extortions. The bill will be presented to the Legislature as soon as it shall convene next week. It is as follows:

"A supplement to an act entitled, 'An act for the punishment of crimes, revision approved March 27, 1874.'

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, that before foreclosing any chattel mortgage within this State, and before the sale of any goods covered by a chattel mortgage by the chattel martgagee, or person representing him within this State, it shall be the duty of such chattel mortgagee or his agent to serve upon the chattel mortgagor, or the owner of the goods covered by such chattel mortgage, a notice stating the true amount due upon such chattel mortgage, which amount shall be the amount of money loaned, together with legal interest thereon, less all payments made by such chattel mortgageor or owner of such goods, or other person for him or them, to the mortgagee, whether such payments were made as interest or as part payments of principal, or as payments for delay or other privileges granted by the said mortgagee or his assignee. Any person who shall, either as principal or agent, violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonement not exceeding two years, or both.

"2. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately."

Henry Kluber of 65 New-York Avenue complained last week to Mayor Lebkuecher that the Newark Mortgage Loan Company of 215 Market Street intended to take possession of his furniture by foreclosing a mortgage. Kluber borrowed $30 last February, and has since paid $27 interest. Now he is unable for a time to pay the installments or any more interest. A representative of the company went to the Mayor's office at the latter's request, and finally agreed to give Kluber as much time as he should need to settle the matter.

FOUND HANGING FROM A RAFTER

Bernard Zipf First Cut an Artery and Then Made Sure with a Rope.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—The lifeless body of Bernard Zipf was found hanging from the rafters in the attic of his son's home, 40 Pierce Street, about 10 o'clock this morning. Zipf was sixty-five years old and was considered eccentric. He was stubborn in his ways, it is said, and, although his son and the rest of the family treated him with extreme kindness, he did not seem to appreciate it.

He went to his room early Saturday afternoon and refused to come down to his supper. The meal was sent up to him, however. Nothing was thought of the matter, as it was supposed the old man was in one of his stubborn spells and was bound to have his way.

This morning Emil, his son, determined that his father should take breakfast with the family, and he went up stairs to call him. He was startled at discovering the old man's dead body.

County Physician Washington, who was summoned, found that, before resorting to suicide by hanging, Zipf had cut an artery in his left wrist. He had been dead many hours before the body was discovered.

Resolutions on the Late Judge Abbett.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—The resolutions on the death of ex-Gov. Abbett, which were adopted by the Joel Parker Association at its meeting on Dec. 6, have been handsomely engrossed, as the resolutions adopted by the New-Jersey bar on the death of Vice Chancellor Van Fleet are to be.

The resolutions are very long and artistically penned on four pages of rich parchment, incased in a handsome black full morocco cover, lined with purple silk. They are signed by Alexander J. Reilly, Robert A. Haggerty, and Charles F. Herr, the members of the committee which drafted them, and to-morrow Major Haggerty will present them to the bereaved family of New-Jersey's late ex-Governor.

Sunday Fires in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—A candle flame ignited a Christmas tree at 128 Newton Street late this afternoon, and caused a fire that did one hundred dollars' damage. William Dorsck, Jr., is owner and occupant of the house.

There was a small fire, caused by a defective chimney, at 104 Oliver Street, this afternoon.

Baby Smothered to Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—When Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Dilly of 308 Springfield Avenue awoke this morning they discovered that their baby, two months old, was dead. The child evidently had been smothered in the night. Dilly is a letter carrier.

NEW GAME LAW WANTED IN NEW-JERSEY

The Present Laws Are Conflicting and Unsatisfactory.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The New-Jersey Fish and Game Commissioners met the County Wardens at the State House yesterday for a general conference, and it was agreed to have introduced at the coming session of the Legislature a general game and fish law to take the place of all the State laws now in force. The latter are unsatisfactory, because they conflict with each other. It is likely that, as a result of this conference, the season for grouse, quail, partridges, deer, rabbits, and squirrels will be restricted to the middle of October in each year, notwithstanding the fact that the South Jersey sportsmen are asking for an extension of the season to the middle of November. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that deer shooting should be allowed only ten days in each year. This species of game is almost extinct in New-Jersey. The proposed law will restrict the shooting of wild geese and ducks to the period between Sept. 1 and April 10, and a uniform Fall shooting season will be provided.

The annual report of the Commissioners will recommend the appointment of a fish and game protector and a reduction of the number of County Wardens from thirty-three to twenty. The Commissioners will ask for an appropriation to establish a fish hatchery, and recommend new legislation to regulate pound fishing on the coast, and to better protect the oyster and clam industries of the State.

SEQUEL TO THE BEBBLER-RIEGEL DUEL

Bebbler Indicted by the Grand Jury and Held for Trial.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 6.—William Bebbler of Germantown has been arrested for an assault with intent to kill on Dr. E. L. Riegel of Bloomsburg a week ago. Bebbler claimed to be a cousin of Riegel's wife, and the doctor alleged that Bebbler was too devoted to her while visiting at his house last week.

The men became engaged in a wordy dispute, and they went out in the woods to talk the matter over. The argument resulted in blows being struck, and each man then emptied the contents of his revolver at the other.

Riegel escaped with a few scratches, and a large pocketbook stopped a bullet that was intended for the body of Bebbler. Both men told their stories to the Warren County Grand Jury on Friday. The result was that Bebbler was indicted. He gave bail to appear for trial on Feb. 6.

The Continuity of History.

A month ago I stood in the cathedral of Lisieux, in which, when the mortar of the church was hardly dry, Henry II. of England married Eleanor of Aquitaine. That marriage gave the Kings of England a great domain in France, and entailed long wars between the two countries. This struggle, lasting throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was the chief cause of the baronial anarchy which culminated in the Wars of the Roses. The Tudor despotism was the outcome of those wars, and in trying to maintain that despotism the Stuarts lost their throne. The revolution which overthrew the Stuarts gave supremacy to Parliament, and led directly to the union.

Finally, the Parliament of Great Britain, after proving its capacity by creating the British Empire and defeating Napoleon, formed the model for constitutional Government throughout the civilized world. Thus the effects of the marriage of Henry II. are felt to this day throughout the civilized world. And so we may, nay, we must, treat any great historical event, until the ages are "bound each to each by natural piety." This is what is meant by the continuity of history.—The National Review.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Dubois, Penn., Jan. 6.—The Bell & Lewis store here was destroyed by fire this morning, involving a loss of from $40,000 to $50,000. The miners here and at Reynoldsville went on strike Friday because of the discharge of a large number of miners at both places, and it is the opinion of many persons that the burning of the store was the work of incendiaries.

Bay City, Mich., Jan. 6.—The drug store of Huyck & Ritchie, situated in the Baumgarten Block, was gutted by fire early this morning. Loss, $15,000. Baumgarten's grocery stock was damaged $3,000 by water. The loss on the building will reach $5,000.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 6.—Fire this morning did considerable damage in the hardware store of Boutell & Dow, on Central Street. The loss cannot be estimated, although it is large. Insurance, which is $31,000, will cover the loss.

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 6.—The barn owned by W. H. Dunton, $500 worth of hay, and one horse were burned last night. Loss, $3,000.

Hastings, Minn., Jan. 6.—The Hastings Opera House was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

UPHOLSTERY.

Commencing To-day, Jan. 7th, and for the entire week, in our Upholstery Department, we shall offer most unusual inducements.

Many lines of medium and high-class Lace Curtains, in two and three pair lots, have been reduced to such prices as to close them out at once.

In Upholstery Stuffs and in odd and single pair Portieres, many choice selections will be offered at one-half former prices.

Furniture Coverings, in short lengths, from 1 to 4 yards, are a special feature of this sale.

Attention is called to our Bedding and Shade work; all of high class order and fully guaranteed.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CARPETS.

Great Clearing Sale
PRIOR TO OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY.
Reductions in all the various grades.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
"THE NEW HARTFORD,"
Equal in effect to an Oriental, (from a small mat to any size of carpet,)
AT 37 1-2 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.
To introduce we offer our new
WOOL "SAKAI" RUGS,
AT 15 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT
for the Mats and Rugs and
17 1-2 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT
for the Carpets.
We have also made from remnants, odd pieces and patterns of every quality of Carpets, **RUGS** (WITH BORDERS,) suitable for all kinds of rooms,
AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13th AND 14th STS.

FOUR PILOT KEEPERS DROWNED

The D. J. Lawler, No, 3, Off the Massachusetts Coast, Run Down by a Fishing Schooner.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Horace B. Parker, Capt. W. H. Thomas, arrived this morning, and reported having been in collision with the Boston pilot boat D. J. Lawler, No. 3, Capt. William Abbott. The collision resulted in the sinking of the pilot boat, and the loss therefrom of four of her boat keepers, Steward Rudolph Harrison, the only survivor, being brought here by the Parker.

All the pilots had been put on ocean steamers bound to this port previous to this disaster, and have since arrived here safely.

The accident occurred about 3:40 A. M. Saturday. The vessels were eight miles east-northeast of Minot's Light, trying to work into port against a heavy northwesterly gale and thick vapor storm. The pilot boat was struck on the port side, abaft of the main rigging, and sunk in thirty-seven fathoms of water in less than three minutes. Two of the crew who were drowned were asleep in the forecastle. The drowned men were all foreigners. They were: Albert Loraine, first boatkeeper, a Russian Fin, thirty-five years of age, who leaves a wife and child in East Boston; Augustus Larsen, second boatkeeper, twenty-six years of age, a Swede, who was married about two weeks ago and resided in this city; Charles Jansen, third boatkeeper, twenty-nine years of age, a Swede, who lived in Lawler, unmarried, and a Russian Fin known as Andrew.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

William E. Treadwell.

William E. Treadwell, who died yesterday at his home, 136 West Eleventh Street, was a familiar figure on the Produce Exchange, of which he had been a member many years. He first went into business with the Hazard Powder Company. After remaining with the firm for several years, he joined his father in the ship bread and cracker baking business. For many years the firm was known as E. Treadwell & Son. When the elder Treadwell died, his son formed a partnership with Thomas J. Harris, and the business has since been conducted under the title of the Treadwell-Harris Baking Company.

Mr. Treadwell was in good health until a year ago, when he became so ill that he had to retire from active business. He had been dangerously ill about three weeks. He was a member of the Union League Club and the New-York Athletic Club, and served several years in the Seventh Regiment. The burial will be Wednesday, in the Marble Cemetery.

James Stanton Bailey.

James Stanton Bailey, President of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, 83 Beekman Street, this city, died yesterday at his home, 176 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Bailey was born in Lebanon, Conn., and came to New-York in 1847. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, and President of the Board of Trustees of the South Brooklyn Congregational Church. He leaves a wife and five children.

OBITUARY NOTE.

—John Hamilton Morrison, a retired dry goods merchant of this city, died at his residence, 422 West Twenty-third Street, on Saturday, of appendicitis and heart failure. He was born in Little Britain, N. Y., in March, 1816, and came to New-York in 1825. He became a member of the dry goods firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., and retired in 1868, when the concern was dissolved. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. The Rev. Olin S. Roche of St. Paul's Church will officiate. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

Where Froude Slipped Up.

Mr. Froude was, too, constitutionally inaccurate, and apparently incapable of reporting upon the facts of his own observation, without curious and even serious errors. Writing, for instance, of Adelaide, in Australia, he says: "Seven miles away we saw below us, in a basin with a river winding through it, a city of 150,000 inhabitants, not one of whom has ever known, or will ever know, one moment's anxiety as to the recurring regularity of his three meals a day." Adelaide is on high ground, not in a valley; there is no river running through it; its population was not more than 75,000; and, at the very moment when Mr. Froude visited it, a large portion of that population was on the verge of starvation. His fascinating book on the West Indies abounds with similar mistakes.

Of Port of Spain, in Trinidad, he writes: "The streets are broad and are planted with trees for shade; each house, where room permits, having a garden of its own with coffee plants. There is an abundance of rain, and the gutters which run down by the footway are flushed almost every day." As a matter of fact the streets are narrow; they are not planted with trees; very few of the houses have gardens, and I have been assured by a resident that he has never heard of a garden being planted with the coffee plant.

The gutters are indeed flushed with sufficient frequency during the rainy season, which lasts five months, but Mr. Froude was in Trinidad during the latter part of January, in the height of the dry season, when a heavy fall of rain is quite exceptional.—The Fortnightly Review.

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

January Sales.

Table Linens.

250 pieces Bleached Irish Damask,
40c., 50c., 65c., to 1.00 A YD.
REGULAR VALUE, 50c. to $1.35.

500 pieces Unbleached Damask,
35c., 45c., 50c., TO 75c. YD.
REGULAR VALUE, 45c. to $1.00.

1,200 dozen Five-eighths Napkins,
98c., 1.25, 1.50, TO 2.25 DOZ.
REGULAR VALUE, $1.25 to $2.98.

750 dozen Three-quarter Napkins,
1.35, 1.50, 1.75, TO 2.98 DOZ.
REGULAR VALUE, $2.00 to $4.00.

5,000 dozen Huck Towels, fringed, hemmed, and hemstitched,
10C. EACH.
REGULAR VALUE, 15c.

2,500 dozen Webb's Irish Linen Huck Towels,
23C. EACH.
REGULAR VALUE, 35c.

150 pieces Glass Toweling, 24-inch,
12½C. YD.
WORTH 20c.

CLEARING OUT
Balance of Our Stock of
BLANKETS
At Less Than Cost.

"HER MAJESTY'S" CORSET.

Guaranteed not to break, change its shape, injure the health, or destroy the fit of the modiste's best creations. It is proof against perspiration and moisture, and will neither corrode nor soil the underwear.

WE ARE THE ONLY HOUSE in the city carrying a full line of these corsets *and offering the services of an experienced fitter to customers.*

LADIES'
Muslin Underwear.

The following articles are all well made, of fine material and perfect shape.

1,000 Ladies' Fine Muslin Cambric or Lawn Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, and Skirts, handsomely trimmed with clustered tucks, insertions, and deep ruffles of torchon, Point de Paris, and Valenciennes lace or fine embroidery,
59C. AND 79C.
REDUCED FROM $1.19 and $1.39.

750 dozen Ladies' extra fine Cambric, Lawn, and Muslin Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, and Drawers, elegantly trimmed with clustered tucks, insertions and deep ruffles of very fine laces and embroideries,
98C.
REDUCED FROM $1.79.

One lot Ladies' fine Flannel or Cloth Waists, handsomely trimmed, all sizes, in Black, Cardinal, and Navy,
1.98.
REGULAR VALUE, $3.50.

FURS.

Circular Capes of Close-Curled Persian Lamb, best quality, plain or fancy satin linings,
49.00 AND 69.00.
REDUCED FROM $79.00 and $97.00.

Fine Eastern Mink Circular Capes, heavy fancy silk linings, rich, dark furs,
69.00.
REDUCED FROM $98.50.

Best quality Electric Seal Circular Capes, collars and edging of Alaska sable, heavy satin linings,
19.98.
REDUCED FROM $32.50.

Alaska Seal Jackets, finest quality, organ plait and coat backs, extreme sleeves,
179.00.
REDUCED FROM $298.00.

Extra quality Alaska Seal Jackets, coat and umbrella backs,
149.00.
REDUCED FROM $270.00.

Seal Plush and Cloth Double Capes, fur trimmed,
At Half Regular Prices.

SILKS.

5,000 yards Wash Silks,
24C. YD.

100 pieces Black Satin Brocades, choice designs,
69C. YD.
WORTH $1.25.

50 pieces Black Faille Francaise,
89C. YD.
WORTH $1.35.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
IN
LADIES' JACKETS.

Wool Cheviot Jackets, fitting shapes, extreme sleeves, half lined with satin, blacks and blues,
4.98.
REDUCED FROM $8.73.

Long Jackets of Bradford Twill Cheviots, tight-fitting shapes, coat backs,
7.98.
REDUCED FROM $14.73.

Long Jackets of fine Wool Chinchilla Cloth and Imported Coverts, silk velvet collars, half lined with satin,
9.75.
REDUCED FROM $16.73.

Long Jackets of Persian Boucle Cloth, half lined with silk, organ plait or coat back,
11.98.
REDUCED FROM $24.73.

UNUSUAL VALUES
IN
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS GOODS.

All-wool Fancy Suitings, 45 inches wide,
35C. YD.
REGULAR VALUE, 79c.

All-wool Melange and Jacquard Suitings, 52 inches wide,
49C. YD.
REGULAR VALUE, $1.10 to $1.29.

All-wool Black Novelty Cheviots 56 inches wide,
69C. YD.
REGULAR VALUE, $1.35.

Imported Black Crepons, new styles,
98C. AND 1.25.
REGULAR VALUE, $1.45 and $1.89.

ALL PURCHASES DELIVERED BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE AT ANY POINT WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK CITY.

CHURCH MISSION FOR DEAF-MUTES

An Address in the Sign Language at the Anniversary.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes was celebrated yesterday by a special service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue near Forty-fifth Street. The services were conducted by the rector, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, the interpreting in the sign language being done by the Rev. Thomas B. Berry of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Buffalo, N. Y.

An address in the sign language was made by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet. He reported that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, the Church Mission's receipts for missionary and charitable purposes were $6,490.81, and for the support of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $4,803.32, making a total of $11,294.13.

The home cares for twenty-three inmates, thirteen women and ten men. Three are not only deaf and dumb, but blind as well, and several others have imperfect sight or are crippled. Two of the inmates are eighty-five years old.

As an instance of the financial embarrassment of the institution, Dr. Gallaudet stated that in the almshouse in Flatbush, L. I., there was an old man, deaf, dumb, and almost blind, who could not be taken into the home because of lack of funds. Only $250 were needed to put this man in a Christian institution and secure for him comfort for the remainder of his life. He urged those present to enlist the sympathies of their friends and to raise this money.

There are special services for deaf-mutes in St. Ann's Church, 7 West Eighteenth Street, of which Dr. Gallaudet is rector emeritus, every Sunday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock.

To What Insanity Is Imputed.

From The Boston Transcript.

It gives one a curious feeling of bewilderment to read, as in our news columns to-day, of the relatives of a woman contesting her will on the ground of her insanity. The proof lies in this—that she left prizes to men who should not drink or use tobacco or keep dogs, and to boys who did not trespass on other's land or throw stones, and that she wanted to be buried without extravagant expense. The Judge takes under advisement whether she was insane or not.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, F. and A. M., will have a public installation of officers to be followed by an entertainment in Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The installing officer will be R. W. John Stewart, Deputy Grand Master.

—In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, George Holfer of 125 Suffolk Street was held for examination, and Thomas Daly of 260 Delancey Street was held for trial by Justice Burke, on a charge of running their respective places as policy shops.

—The funeral of Detective Sergeant Michael J. Lyman, who died Jan. 3, took place yesterday. Services were held in St. Patrick's Church, tafter which the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery.

—Minnie Bardorf, living at 475 Amsterdam Avenue, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by taking laudanum. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The doctors say she will recover.

Brooklyn.

—John Graham, thirty-five years old, a fireman on the steamship Portia, lying at the foot of Congress Street, was found dead in the hold yesterday. It is presumed he fell into the hold while groping around the vessel Saturday night.

—John Covey, twenty-eight years old, of 288 Varet Street, while crossing the bridge between two sugar refineries at the foot of South Third Street, yesterday, lost his balance and fell to the ground. He was killed.

—A diamond stud worth $125 was stolen from Henry E. Cleveland of 119 Lincoln Place while he was riding on a Seventh Avenue trolley car Saturday night.

Gov. Pennoyer's Gift to Williams.

From The Boston Journal.

Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon has endowed Williams College with a scholarship in memory of his son, Horace Nathaniel Pennoyer, who died while a freshman there last term. The income will be for the support of deserving students, preference being given to Oregon students, when such are in college. This action has recalled an interesting fact that Jared Sparks, the historian, while a student at Harvard College, was the recipient of a yearly income derived from an annuity given that college in 1670 by William Pennoyer, a direct ascestor of the ex-Governor.

Oil Fuel for Locomotives.

From The Railroad Gazette.

The newspapers have stated that the Baldwin Locomotive Works have been experimenting with an old burning arrangement on a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is true that experiments were made on a large engine, and this was done in order to test finally a device which has been applied by the Baldwin Works to a locomotive for which oil fuel is specified. Of course, nobody expects to revolutionize engine fuel in the United States, or that any railroad man or locomotive builder has any notion of a general introduction of petroleum fuel in this country. The commercial reasons for not using it are overwhelming; the mechanical difficulties are very slight. Still, there is a certain field for petroleum fuel even in the United States. A number of small Eastern lines could use it without loss, and on the Pacific coast it can often be used with profit; that is, oil at 2½ cents a gallon is equivalent to a fair coal at $3 a ton. When we consider that the Pennsylvania Railroad alone would consume on its locomotives over one-third of the total production of petroleum in the United States, it is evident that there is no possibility of its being adopted generally as a locomotive fuel in this country.

San Francisco's Lost Cliff House.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

San Francisco has lost one of her few distinctions. The Cliff House was not an architectural marvel, but those rickety walls were redolent of the happy, generous, easy-going spirit of the old Californian. It was a tolerant, unpuritanical city that had the Cliff for one of its chief attractions. Probably no resort of exactly the same kind could win such a reputation now. But in the old days the Cliff House was as famous as the Yosemite, or as the seals, of which it was uncertain whether they or the house gained the more celebrity from the association.

When distinguished strangers used to take in the lions of San Francisco the place was even poorer in architectural attraction than it is now. There were no buildings that would draw a second glance in any Eastern or European city. But the visitor to the Cliff House was not looking for masterpieces. He was looking for a good time, and he got it, and spread the fame of it abroad. The new Cliff House will be a more magnificent structure than the old, but it is safe to say that it will not be responsible for so many genial memories in every corner of the earth.

Accidents in the Alps.

Vienna Correspondence London Standard.

Some statistics have been published here concerning the fatal accidents which have occurred in the Alps during the year 1894. Up to the present time the number of fatal accidents reported is thirty-three, whereas the average number during late years amounted to forty-one. Among these thirty-three cases, three were caused by lightning, from which no death had been reported for decades in the records of Alpine climbing. Two tourists met their deaths by the fall of avalanches, two through the descent of heavy stones, Miss Davidson, daughter of an English vicar, being one of the victims. Six persons died from exhaustion after snowstorms, exposure to cold, and bad weather. Fourteen lost their lives by missing their footing and falling down precipices, six from pursuing dangerous paths, and the other eight in the course of comparatively easy climbing. One tourist fell down a glacier fissure, and another was lost while seeking edelweiss. Besides these thirty-three cases, four deaths are unexplained, among them that of an Englishman and his guide, near Cortina, in the Ampezzothal, Southern Tyrol.

Grenadine Department.

We shall display this week, a collection of Bridal and Evening Fabrics, including Chiffon, Tissues and our new all-silk and silk and wool Crepon.

2 Cases Gaufré Crepe. This will excel the best January showing in many years.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 224 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Monday
Jan. 7-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE BAY STATE'S CODFISH

Emblematic of Massachusetts's Great Victories.

HISTORIC AS ENGLAND'S WOOLSACK

Charles Francis Adams Tells of the Part It Has Played In Commerce, War, and Diplomacy.

The imminent peril which seems now to hang over the head of the famous codfish which has so long adorned the Representatives' Chamber in the State House of Massachusetts, has prompted Charles Francis Adams to write its history. This he has done in the form of a letter to The Springfield Republican, which is as follows:

Referring to the historic codfish in the Representatives' Chamber of the State House, a writer in The Boston Transcript of Dec. 24 compares it to the famous woolsack of the English House of Peers—the official seat of the Lord Chancellor, of whom it is always said that, at whatever the year might be, "he attained the woolsack." More than three centuries ago, in the reign of Elizabeth, an act was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and that this source of national wealth might be kept constantly in mind, wool-sacks were placed in front of the throne, and on them the Judges sat. Such is the historic significance of the woolsack.

The writer in The Transcript hit upon a most happy analogy, which exactly presents the raison d'etre of the codfish. That codfish, it is said, has long "attracted the notice of visitors," and, doubtless, in the case of the less well-informed, it has "sometimes moved them to ridicule"; but, none the less, like the woolsack, it has traditional significance and historical interest. In my case personally, also, it chances to have a family and ancestral meaning, which leads me now to ask space for something concerning it.

For, not students of history, realize the important part the fisheries played in the early history of New-England, and especially of Maine and Massachusetts. They were to us what wool was to England, or tobacco to Virginia—the great staple which became the basis of power and wealth. The "codfish aristocracy" preceded both the "merchant princes" and the "lords of the loom," and was extinct and forgotten before the first "railroad king" put in an appearance. Burke's magnificent apostrophe is, or should be, familiar to all Massachusetts ears, when, just before Lexington and Concord, speaking of "the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries," a wealth which he further declared had excited the envy of the British Commons, he exclaimed:

"Pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the people of New-England have of late carried on the whale fishery. While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest recesses of Hudson Bay and Davis Straits; while we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. * * * We know that while some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries. No climate that it is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent people—a people who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood."

So spoke Edmund Burke in the British House of Commons in March, 1775; and, be it always remembered, he was talking of "Cape Anners," of Cape Cod, and Nantucket men.

Four years later, in the Winter and Spring of 1779, the terms of a possible peace between Great Britain and her former colonies became a matter for discussion in the Continental Congress. At once the question of the fisheries and the right of Massachusetts men to participate in them came to the front. Public law on this point had not been settled, for it was still the period of the close seas; and at the beginning of the war of independence New-England had, by act of Parliament, been debarred from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. Were those banks free to all nations?—or would they, at the restoration of peace, be subject to the right of legislation by the great sea power? France, the ally of the rebellious colonies, took the ground that the fishery of the high seas was of common right, but that the coast fisheries belonged to the proprietary of the coast, and consequently that the Massachusetts men, who had hitherto almost exclusively engaged in the fisheries of Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and deemed themselves to have gained a prescriptive right in them, had in fact no right in them at all.

Then followed a long legislative struggle, in which New-England was for the first time arrayed against the South, and it was charged that the interests of nine of the States were being systematically sacrificed to the selfish and unpatriotic cupidity of two others. The issue was whether the right to the fisheries was to be preserved as an ultimatum in the proposed negotiations for peace. Through the stubborn tenacity of Samuel Adams and Elbridge Gerry, representing Massachusetts, provision was made that the fisheries could not be surrendered without her consent.

The negotiations took place in Paris, and there John Adams represented New-England interests. In writing to him in September, 1778, Ralph Izard of South Carolina had said: "The fishery of Newfoundland appears to me to be a mine of infinitely greater value than Mexico and Peru." And in reply to him Mr. Adams explained why it was so. One portion of the dried fish of Massachusetts went to the West India Islands in exchange for rum, molasses, and other West India products; another portion went to the Catholic countries of Europe in exchange for gold and silver; while, "as a nursery of seamen and a source of naval power," the fishery, Mr. Adams went on to say, "has been, and is * * * indispensably necessary to the accomplishment and the preservation of our independence."

Later in life he discussed how the fisheries during these negotiations lay "with great weight on my mind," and spoke of his constant apprehension lest England, in negotiating the peace, should exert all her art to deprive us of any share in that great source of wealth, that great instrument of commerce, that great nursery of seamen, that great means of power." So, he said, he lost no occasion to urge on the French representatives the general principle of the right of all nations to the ocean and its inhabitants; while, from Massachusetts, he claimed that, so far as the fisheries were concerned, "we were in possession, and had been so from the first settlement of our country; we had carried on the fisheries from the beginning; that the fisheries were an essential link in the chain of American commerce, which was one connected system."

When, at last, in October and November, 1782, negotiations went on in earnest, they turned on three fundamental issues—the boundary line, the recovery of British debts, and the fisheries; and of these the fisheries was the most difficult to adjust. Franklin and Jay, the two other Commissioners on the ground, had, on this point, been tenacious, but they had not made it a vital element of the proposed treaty. Mr. Adams assumed the responsibility of declaring that the right of fishery was indispensable to the durability of any compact. The British negotiators asked for time in which to obtain further instructions; and when, nearly three weeks later, they returned from London, while ready to make the desired concessions in the matter of boundaries, they would not yield the fisheries, or would the struggle came, "Great Britain was willing to concede the use on the high seas as a privilege, while she denied it altogether within its three miles' jurisdiction on the coasts. The American negotiators, on the other hand, claimed the former as a right, and asked for the privilege of the latter.

"Here was the place at which Mr. Adams assumed the greatest share of responsibility in the negotiation." He insisted upon placing the two countries exactly on a level in the matter of right. Wearied with discussion, the British plenipotentiaries finally proposed to sign the preliminaries, leaving the use of terms in relation to the fishery to be adjusted when the definite treaty was framed. But even this Mr. Adams would not agree to, and, rising, he vehemently declared that when first commissioned as a negotiator with Great Britain his country had ordered him to make no peace without a clear acknowledgment of the right to the fishery, and by that direction he would stand. He did stand by it, and he had his way. After a short consultation among themselves the British Commissioners announced their acceptance of Mr. Adams's article as he had submitted it. "Such a victory is not often recorded in the annals of diplomacy," it was the victory of a Massachusetts man to whom had been confided the care of Massachusetts interests.

This occurred on the 19th of November, 1782, and it was on the 17th of March, 1784, less than sixteen months later, that John Rowe, a member from Boston, moved permission to hang the historic codfish in the Representative Chamber. It commemorated a diplomatic victory no less than it typified a material interest.

More than thirty years then passed away, and the United States was again involved in war with Great Britain. It was well known that the mother country had never been reconciled to the fishery concessions extorted from her in the negotiations of 1783; and again the codfish rose to the surface. In October, 1814, the American Commissioners to treat for peace sent home from Ghent the proffered British terms. They included cession of territory by the United States; the exclusion of the United States from military or naval contact with the great lakes; and the forfeiture of their rights in the fisheries. Had these terms been conceded, Massachusetts would have had sufficient grounds silently to remove the codfish from where it hung suspended from the ceiling of its Representatives' Chamber.

John Adams was then living in retirement at Quincy, but his son, John Quincy Adams, occupied at Ghent the place his father had thirty-two years before occupied at Paris. It had devolved upon him to look to it that the codfish sustained no detriment. It was on the 10th of October that the demands of Great Britain—cession of territory, abandonment of the lakes, relinquishment of the fisheries, &c.—were made known to Congress. Less than two months before Washington had been captured by British forces, and the Capitol and the White House burned. The outlook was not encouraging. Remitting to President Madison a letter received from his son, then at Ghent, John Adams thus expressed himself in the midst of that time of gloom. The date was Nov. 28: "All I can say is, that I would continue this war forever rather than surrender one acre of our territory, one iota of the fisheries, as established by the third article of the treaty of 1783, or one sailor impressed from any merchant ship. I will not, however, say this to my son, though I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will give him orders to the same effect."

Incredible as it now seems, the Governor of Massachusetts considered the terms of peace offered by Great Britain as favorable to America, and declared that the people of Cape Ann expected to lose the fisheries, but were willing to cede territory, if, at that price, they could retain them.

The danger was imminent that the codfish would have to come down. The question was of holding the ground gained in 1783. "In 1814, as in 1783, John Adams clung to his trophies, and his son would have waged indefinite war rather than break his father's heart by sacrificing what he had won; but at Ghent the son stood in isolation, which the father in the worst times had never known. Massachusetts left him to struggle alone for a principle that needed not only argument, but force to make it victorious." The difficulty which Mr. Adams could not overcome arose from the fact that the treaty of 1783 not only recognized the American right to the fisheries, but it also recognized the British right to the navigation of the Mississippi. The two went together.

Henry Clay was one of the Commissioners at Ghent, side by side with J. Q. Adams. Clay would consent to nothing which received the British right of navigation in the Mississippi, and so Adams found himself cut off from his appeal to the treaty of 1783 as an instrument recognizing and forever establishing mutual indefeasible rights. But if Clay would put his name to no treaty which recognized right of navigating the Mississippi, Adams was equally immovable in the matter of any relinquishment of the fisheries. This last the British plenipotentiaries insisted upon, almost to the length of making it an ultimatum. Finally, as in 1783, they yielded the point under instructions from London, but demanded for so doing the compensatory right of navigating the Mississippi. Though Adams was now satisfied, Clay was implacable. The British then offered to make both matters subject for future negotiation, but this implied that the fishery rights secured by the treaty of 1783 were forfeited or subject to forfeiture, an admission Adams refused to make. And now he found himself alone—one otherwise-minded man in five. The fishery seemed lost. Then Albert Gallatin came to the front with one last ingenious proposition in the form of "a note rejecting the British stipulation because it implied the abandonment of a right, but offering to be silent as to both the fisheries and the Mississippi, or to admit a general reference to further negotiation of all subjects in dispute, so expressed as to imply no abandonment of right."

And this was the famous treaty of Ghent! The younger Adams had not succeeded in saving all of those expressed and extraordinary rights which the elder Adams had won; but, preserving those rights from formal and absolute relinquishment, he secured a result not less practically valuable than that achieved by his father, by causing the reference of all the points at issue to be passed by time and the course of events, those final arbitrators, in whose decision, as the event proved, he could safely trust.

Of all this the codfish in the Representatives' Hall is emblematic. To those familiar with the history and slow development of Massachusetts there is nothing in or about the State House more interesting—more suggestive. It tells of commerce, war, diplomacy; of victories won by Massachusetts in all three fields. It symbolizes the sources of our original wealth; the nursery of those mariners who manned the gun decks of our frigates; our issues and struggles with England. The woolsack itself is not so traditional or so eloquent of the past.

Individually, as I have said, the State House codfish has to me a familiar interest. After the peace of 1783, John Adams, as he had a perfect right to do, quartered the codfish in his coat-of-arms. It is there now. Massachusetts practically did the same. The reason for its action has now almost wholly passed from the popular memory, but it is recorded in history. Commissioners intrusted with the duty of reconstructing the State House may not remember it, and be disposed to sweep the old emblem away as part of the rubbish of a past, for which we have no longer a use. It has hung there more than a century. The wool sack also may in time be swept from the Chamber of the Lords, but it has already stood there for three centuries and a half, and the throne behind it seems more likely first to disappear. A tenacious clinging to the names and emblems of a historic past is one of the not least striking attributes of the race, whether in old England or in New.

UNDERSTOOD TO BE T. C. PLATT'S MAN

Worth Claims to Have Control of the County Committee.

The Kings County Republican Committee will hold its first meeting of the new year to-morrow night, and those who attend will see a battle for the Chairmanship of the committee.

Ex-Naval Officer Willis will parade as his candidate for the Chairmanship Benjamin F. Blair, who has been the Chairman for the last year, and who has not been identified with either faction.

But Mr. Worth wants a man as Chairman whom he can control, and he has brought forward Henry A. Powell of the Nineteenth Ward. Mr. Powell is an eloquent talker. He is a lawyer by profession, but for many years was pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1893, and presided over the County Convention the same year, when William J. Buttling was nominated for Sheriff.

Alderman Clarke of the Twenty-sixth Ward is Mr. Worth's candidate for the Vice Chairmanship. Mr. Worth claims to be in control of the County Committee, and he is gaining assistance from those who were against him, as it is said that he will have the distribution of all State patronage, so far as Kings County is concerned, acting in Kings County, in fact, as Thomas C. Platt's lieutenant.

New City Court Rule.

By a rule, recently adopted by the Judges of the City Court, which will go into operation to-day, reference cases in supplementary proceedings will be heard before the Chambers Judge of the City Court.

The change has been made on account of the frequent wrangles between lawyers, which the Chambers Judge has always had to settle. It is thought that such disputes will no longer arise under the new rule.

Judge Fitzsimons does not like the change. He says it will increase the work of the Chambers Judge to such a degree that it would be necessary for him to do a great deal at home in the evenings.

To Celebrate Hamilton's Birthday.

The birthday of Alexander Hamilton will be celebrated by the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, next Friday night, by a banquet.

The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Elihu Root, President of the New-England Society in the City of New-York; Moncure D. Conway, and St. Clair McKelway will be the speakers.

RAZING BLAINE'S HOUSE

His Washington Residence to be Replaced by a Fine Theatre.

SCHEME OF CHICAGO CAPITALISTS

Senator Cameron and Other People Near by Object—Demolition of the Building Removes an Old Landmark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Chicago syndicates have caused many shocks to aesthetic minds in the past, and the particular Chicago syndicate which is now engaged in tearing down the historic Blaine mansion, on Lafayette Square, in order to erect a roof-garden theatre on the site, comes in for a full measure of execration at the hands of Washingtonians, who revere old-time structures and delight in the mellow associations attaching to this neighborhood.

The Blaine mansion is on Madison Place, fronting the east side of Lafayette Square, and from its windows may be seen the White House, the State, War, and Navy Buildings, and, on clear days, the gleaming ribbon of the Potomac stretching away to the southward beyond the Washington Monument. Adjoining the mansion on the north is the Ogle Taylor house, now the home of Senator Don Cameron, and beyond that, to the north, are several fashionable boarding houses, and the home of the Cosmos Club, where, in ante-bellum days, Dolly Madison dispensed lavish hospitality, and in which, later on, Gen. McClellan had his headquarters for the Army of the Potomac.

In the last year Senator Cameron has expended about $30,000 in remodeling the Ogle Taylor house, which he purchased some time ago, and has made his Washington residence, but it is doubtful if he would have undertaken these improvements had he known that a scheme was on foot to erect a public playhouse within a biscuit's toss of his southern windows. Mr. Cameron erected a substantial stone wall in the English style about his well-kept garden, and doubtless prided himself on the seclusion which he had secured in the very heart of the Nation's capital. With a theatre next door the beauties of this garden would be revealed to countless eyes, and with a roof garden surmounting it the privacy he has aimed at would be completely destroyed. Mr. Cameron is said to be disgusted. The statement has been made that the Chicago syndicate might be induced to relinquish its declared purpose, but those who represent the syndicate say that this idea is erroneous, and that the theatre will surely be built there. Whatever may be the outcome, it is certain that Mrs. Blaine has leased the premises now being dismantled, for a long term, and that workmen are busily engaged in destroying the house which for many years has been an object of great interest to Washington visitors.

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Many recollections centre about the structure which is now in the hands of the despoilers. It was erected in 1816 as a boarding place for the nice people who come to the capital, and at that early period it was considered a marvel of architectural beauty. It was constructed in the colonial style with a broad central doorway opening on a wide hall. From the modern architectural standpoint it is not a beautiful house, but it suggests comfort and broad hospitality, and in this old-fashioned features were more closely regarded than they were until the revival of interest in the architectural features that are now described as the "colonial" style. The Blaine mansion has long been known as "The House of Calamities," this gruesome title having been gained by tragedies enacted within or close to its walls. Before this unenviable distinction was attached to it, it was the home of many famous men. John C. Calhoun lived there when he was Secretary of War in the Administration of President Jackson, and afterward when he was Vice President. When President Adams selected Henry Clay to be his Secretary of State, Mr. Clay took up his abode in this house. James K. Polk, President of the United States, afterward occupied the rooms in the third story, while the White House was being repaired. Soon afterward the Washington Club, which embraced in its membership the then fashionable set of Washington, took possession of the mansion and controlled it for several years. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, then a bright young Representative in Congress from the Empire State, and Philip Barton Key were members of this club, and Sickles shot Key near the main entrance to the building, for reasons which are well known to the country.

When William H. Seward became Lincoln's Secretary of State he moved into the building, and was living there in 1865, at the time Mr. Lincoln was shot in Ford's Theatre. In one of the upper rooms Mr. Seward was confined to his bed at the time the assassin Payne attacked him with a dagger, and left him for dead, wounding Mr. Frederick Seward in the hall as he was escaping from the house.

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After the close of the war the house was devoted to the uses of the Commissary General of the Army, and when that official moved out it remained vacant for several years. In 1880, after he had accepted the portfolio of State under Mr. Harrison, Mr. Blaine took a ten years' lease of the property, and occupied it, after making many valuable improvements. He had already erected the large house on Scott Circle, which Mrs. Blaine now occupies, but he found that it was too far removed from "life of the city," to use his expression, and concluded that he would be happier in the old mansion overlooking Lafayette Square and the great structure where his daily duties were to be performed. Mr. Blaine was careful to secure the privilege of purchasing the property in case it should suit him, and before he had occupied it long he purchased it at a handsome price. The colonial style was adopted in furnishing the residence, and it soon became noted as one of the show places of the town. There Mr. Blaine spent the last years of his life, saddened by personal afflictions and disappointed political hopes, and in one of the upper rooms, overlooking the White House, he died, his son Walker and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, having died in the house in the brief time the family had occupied it.

Because of the sad memories attaching to this venerable structure, many people are glad to know that it is to be removed, but those who have a love for historical associations and are not troubled by superstitions, regret the decision of Mrs. Blaine to give the old landmark over to the hands of the Chicago iconoclasts. Washington is sadly lacking in places of amusement such as the syndicate proposes to erect on this site, and it may be that, when the theatre is in full blast and the roof garden offers its attractions in the heated term, public opinion will change, and the Chicagoahs will be praised for their enterprise.

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Old-timers who attended the White House reception on New Year's Day were impressed anew with the fact that the Executive Mansion does not afford the necessary space for functions of this character. The people were crowded into a comparatively small area, and, before the reception was, over personal comfort was out of the question. At evening receptions such as are to be given soon the crush is almost unbearable, and a great many people dread the experience whilst there if they attend any one of the social affairs at the Executive Mansion in which the public has any part. In his last report Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, directed attention to the inadequacy of the White House accommodations, and dwelt upon the importance of providing suitable offices for the President outside of the mansion.

"Surely," he said, "the people of this great Nation can afford to provide for its Chief Magistrate, outside of his home, a place where the immense business incident to his exalted position may receive attention. Congress in its wisdom over forty years ago made provision for the enlargement of the Capitol by the construction of new wings on account of the growing business of the country, and again within a few years has ordered the erection of a magnificent library building, so that the Congressional Library might be removed from the Capitol. No steps, however, have been taken for enlarging the Executive Mansion, which, to-day, with the exception of interior and exterior ornamentations and improvements, remains as it was when first occupied by President Adams at the beginning of the present century.

"It is a fact well known to all that the enormous crowds assembling at official evening receptions, as well as the demands for more room for the entertainment from time to time of the Nation's guests, long since required either the enlargement of the White House or the transfer of the office rooms of the President to some convenient location."

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Col. Wilson suggested that a structure suitable for office purposes should be provided at an early day, either east or west of the main building and opposite the Treasury Department or the State, War, and Navy Building. "If erected opposite the Treasury Building," he said, "it could be connected by a wide corridor with a large conservatory arranged as a Winter garden, thence into a picture gallery, opening into the East Room, and thus serve a double purpose by relieving the mansion of the terrible crush incident to the evening official receptions which take place during the Winter."

It will be a long time, certainly not until the income of the Government exceeds its expenditures, before the Congress will consider favorably a proposition to enlarge the White House or to build a new Executive Mansion. The question of the location of the proposed addition or separate structure will not be easily settled. There are many people who dislike the idea of utilizing even a small portion of the beautiful grounds surrounding the White House for the purposes of a building, and argue that the Executive offices should be built at some distance from the White House. When the question is taken up for determination the country may witness a repetition of the scheming incidental to the attempt to rebuild the Government Printing Office. The failure to fix upon a site for a new Government Printing Office is due largely to the efforts of two or three owners of valuable blocks of real estate to compel the Congress to purchase them, and the prospect is that until the owners of these plots are dead, the employes in the Printing Office will be in constant danger and the Government printing carried on in a ramshackle old fire-trap that is quite inadequate for the purposes for which it is used.

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The prospect now is that before the present year shall end the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Va., will be marked by an impressive monument. From the twenty-nine designs submitted in response to advertisements inviting proposals, Secretary Gresham has accepted the one by John Crawford & Son of Buffalo, which, while larger, is said to be an exact duplicate in its proportions of the monument to Mary Washington at Fredericksburg, Va., which was designed and erected by the Buffalo firm. In its general appearance it resembles the Washington Monument in this city, and when in position will be visible from vessels plying the Potomac. It is to be constructed of light granite, and is to cost $11,000. The foundation will be composed of two stones, the first base to be 12 feet square and 1 foot 8 inches high, and the second base to be 9 feet 3 inches square and 3 feet high. The die upon which the inscription will be cut will be 6 feet 5 inches square and 4 feet 10 inches high. The plinth just above it will be 4 feet 5 inches square, and 1 foot 2 inches high, and the shaft itself will be 3 feet 8 inches square and 40 feet 4 inches high, making the total height of the structure 51 feet. The shaft will be in one solid piece, and will weigh about thirty-five tons.

There will be but little decoration, and the form of inscription, which has not yet been decided upon, will be simple, as befitting the character of the man whose memory it is to perpetuate. Many years have passed since the idea of erecting such a monument was first suggested, but not until the present Administration came into power did the work proceed in a businesslike manner. Wakefield is about seventy miles below Washington. A substantial pier has been constructed, which will enable river steamers to carry tourists from Washington and land them within a short distance of the monument's site, which is very near the ruins of the old Washington homestead.

DAILY MAILS FROM ENGLISH PORTS

For Two Years There Has Been Such a Service in the Summer Time.

Apropos of the rumors cabled from England about a daily mail service from Southampton, John Keppel of the General Post Office in London said yesterday: "From my knowledge of existing arrangements—though, of course, I have been away from London for two months—the reporter at Southampton to whom this information is credited does not appear to know that for two years, in the Summer months, there has been a mail service from either Liverpool or Southampton to New-York six days in the week. Bankers and newspaper correspondents, who make it a practice to watch the departure of vessels of the different lines have known this all along. But to American tourists abroad and the general British public, who depend entirely upon the regular contract mail arrangements, the Southampton ships have been of no use whatever. In the Summer months the German Lloyd people start a vessel from Southampton (or rather a vessel started from Bremen calls at Southampton) every Tuesday and Friday. Sometimes they put on extra boats which touch at Southampton on Wednesdays. The Hamburg Line sends a steamer from Southampton every Thursday, with an occasional extra boat which leaves on Monday and Tuesday.

"The American Line boats leave there Saturday. Then, of course, there are the usual White Star and Cunard steamers, which leave Queenstown on Thursdays and Sundays, respectively, with mail posted from principal cities all over England from twelve to sixteen hours before the time of sailing. Letters not marked plainly and clearly for the Southampton boats, no matter by what line, will be sent by the White Star or Cunard steamers. These lines receive annual subsidies from the Government, no matter whether they carry one letter or a hundred thousand letters on each steamer. Experience has taught us, over there, that as a general thing the boats on these lines are the fastest an I surest. I do not think that the Government would make any change in the contract system just at this time, particularly as the Liverpool steamship companies and the Northwestern Railroad Company have just come to some agreement that will immensely improve the mail and passenger service.

"But for a person who knows enough to watch the newspapers, and understands how to address an envelope properly, there will be little difficulty in sending a letter from England to New-York on some steamer nearly every day next Summer. The British Government always sends a letter by a vessel designated on the envelope when it is possible to do so. If the vessel cannot be reached in time the words 'Too late' are stamped on the envelope, and the letter is forwarded by the next steamer sailing on either of the contract mail lines."

EIGHTY PAIRS OF TROUSERS INVOLVED

Mrs. Goldstein and Her Daughter Returned 46 Pairs, but Were Arrested.

Jacob Gibbs of 8 Ludlow Street, with Mrs. Annie Goldstein and her daughter, Julia, of 11 Ludlow Street, was held yesterday, in the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of having knowledge of the disappearance of eighty pairs of trousers from the clothing shop of Morris Sismowsky, at 136 Essex Street.

Sismowsky's shop was entered late Saturday night by several men, who were seen carrying bundles into Mrs. Goldstein's second-hand clothing establishment.

Policemen Schulum and Kelly of the Eldridge Street Station were told of this, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning they awakened Mrs. Goldstein and her daughter and asked for the stolen property.

The women denied knowledge of it, but the policemen told them that the easiest way out of the trouble was to confess and make restitution. They said if the women would return the property to its owner they would obtain immunity from punishment.

The women thereupon returned forty-six pairs of the trousers, which they said were all they had. They said they got the property from men who were known to Gibbs.

Policeman Kelly went to Gibbs's house and arrested him. The women were also arrested, much to their surprise and indignation.

Mrs. Goldstein secured a bondsman, but her daughter and Gibbs were locked up.

TICKLING THE AGRARIANS

Cause of Germany's Attitude Toward American Cattle.

VIEWS OF A FARMERS' ALLIANCE MAN

Disclaimers of a Retaliatory Motive—The Emperor's New Year's Reception—What He Said to Mr. Runyon.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Secretary Gresham's statement as to the American sugar tariff and treaty obligations has been discussed widely since the arrival of the last United States mail. Among Deputies, as among editors, the one opinion is that the United States ought not to enforce a discriminating sugar tax against Germany. Many deplore the fact that the American representatives in Washington regard Germany's prohibition of American cattle as a retaliatory measure. They say it is merely sanitary. To bolster this argument, the Government published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung yesterday a paragraph to the effect that Belgium's decree against American cattle showed how justifiable Germany's action was from a sanitary point of view.

Freiherr von Hammerstein, a great man in the Farmers' Alliance and the leading agitator among the high-tariff Conservatives, has this to say:

"I cannot understand why Americans raise such an outcry about German retaliation. There is no such thing, although Germany is justly entitled to retaliate if so inclined. The American differential duty on German sugar certainly is a sufficient cause for retaliation, and there can be no doubt of it since Secretary Gresham himself admits that Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States.

"Germany has been obliged to prohibit imports of American cattle, owing to the discovery of Texas fever among them. The existence of the disease was beyond the slightest doubt. Even if Congress had not passed the sugar clause, the prohibition would have been issued and maintained. The question is absolutely independent of the sugar tax.

"England formerly was Germany's best customer in the cattle market. Now she shuts her doors to our cattle, for fear of infection. The whole effort of Prussian farmers is directed to reopening the English market. Therefore they watch jealously that no new developments, like Texas fever in the German herds, may give England an excuse to defer this reopening. America's violation of treaty obligations will not give force to her demands for a repeal of the prohibition, nor will it stimulate Germany to offer the United States commercial advantages in return for commercial injuries. Still, the Agrarian Party does not desire to provoke a customs war. The two nations are too closely allied by mutual interests. Such a conflict would be disastrous to both."

The Agrarian leader admitted that America's treatment of German sugar was perhaps not altogether unwelcome to Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten, his cousin and Minister of Agriculture, who now had a chance to do something for the Agrarians. He did not believe, however, that the Minister of Agriculture would be able to meet the extreme demands of the high-tariff men, most notably those made by Count von Kanitz. This admission reveals the kernel of the whole question. The Government aims to satisfy, as far as possible, the Agrarians and bring their party back to the Ministerial phalanx in Parliament.

The report that American beef has been prohibited for the benefit of Australia is erroneous. The German prohibitions cover also imports from Great Britain, through which most Australian meat comes in transit. The Agrarian pressure now bearing on the Government will lead soon to a decree against all Australian beef, whether sent directly or via England.

For the relief of the sugar interests, the Government has prepared a bill to keep in effect the full bounties which, according to a recent measure, should be reduced on Aug. 1, 1895, and should be abolished on Aug. 1, 1897.

The fashionable season in Berlin opened with the New Year fêtes at the Old Castle. Although the imperial family has not moved in from the New Palace at Potsdam, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen have been at the castle since Monday. Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold have returned to the palace on the Wilhelm Platz. Other high members of Court society are arriving daily, and are making ready for a long programme of social gayeties.

The Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Day in the Marine Hall. The Ambassadors and Ministers had applied to the Foreign Office previously, in accordance with a time-honored custom, for permission to present New Year's greetings and good wishes to his Majesty. In response, the Foreign Office fixed the time and place of the reception. The diplomatists gathered in a half circle in the Marine Hall, with Sir Edward Malet, as doyen, at their head.

The Emperor gave Mr. Runyon, the United States Ambassador, the heartiest greeting, shaking him by both hands and inquiring after Mr. Cleveland's health. He referred to "that vast, beautiful, and rich country of yours," and expressed the hope that United States and Germany would not only remain as friendly as heretofore, but also would be drawn more closely in sentiment and commerce. All this was said in clear English, with a British accent.

The wives of the diplomatists congratulated the Empress in an adjoining room. They were received with great amiability. The Empress seemed well informed as to their families and experiences in Berlin, and asked the mothers about their children in the usual German fashion. She spoke English with Mrs. Runyon, expressing the fear that the Berlin climate would be rather trying to her health.

The end of the beer boycott gave the workingmen a good excuse to celebrate New Year's Day with unusual rejoicing. The beer saloons which had suffered from the boycott were packed on the evening of Dec. 31, the streets were filled with jubilant crowds, and "Prosit Neujahr" was on every tongue.

The Empress Frederick has given a series of receptions, in which she has kept in the background the military element, which outdazzles all else at the Emperor's gatherings. Most of her guests are diplomatists, artists, and writers. The painters are especially numerous, as the Empress Frederick has retained her interest in pictures, as well as in sculpture. Her reunions are of a sort to revive the best traditions of Berlin salons, where art and letters had first place and politics was tabooed. The Emperor visited his mother twice last week and took with him the Old Castle to show her the new decorations, which she suggested and helped him plan.

The first bitter cold of Winter was felt on Thursday. It came with a heavy storm, which did not abate until Friday evening. Street traffic was impeded, especially in the suburbs. Trains were delayed throughout Germany, and on several roads of the west and south were forced to cease running. It snowed for four days in the Rhoengebirge, and the railways in Northwestern Bavaria and Hesse-Nassau were blocked completely by drifts of snow and ice. The Main, Lahne, and smaller rivers are filled with floating ice.

Among the presents in preparation for Bismarck's eightieth birthday is a silver obelisk, engraved with the names of eighty American cities which have German clubs. The givers will be eighty German-Americans who fought in the war of 1870-71.

Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's visit at Friedrichsruh is still in doubt. It is reported that he will go within ten days, and will arrange for the Emperor's reception by the Bismarcks.

The bethrothal of Howard Brockway and Miss Boise is announced. Miss Boise is the daughter of a conspicuous member of the American colony here.

An Albini-Davies concert will be given to-morrow for the benefit of the Home for English and American Governesses.

Reports from Chambers of Commerce, issued in Bremen, say that the reform of the American tariff has benefited the trade of all the North Sea ports.

A REMARKABLE EXCISE MEASURE

Based on a Belief that the Law of Supply and Demand Will Best Regulate the Liquor Traffic.

An excise bill as sweeping in its general character as the most radical saloon keeper could wish has been prepared by the Excise Reform Association of this city, and will be introduced in the Legislature in a few days.

The new bill provides for one Excise Commissioner, who shall issue licenses to sell liquor to those who apply and have the money to pay for them.

All that is to be required of the applicant is that he shall have the consent of two adjoining property holders, besides that of his own landlord, to open a saloon. The Commissioner is not to have any discretionary power. He must grant a license, no matter what conditions may exist.

It is the belief of the authors of this remarkable bill that the law of supply and demand will regulate the liquor traffic more satisfactorily than sumptuary legislation and that the liquor question will solve its own riddle. The price of licenses has been left for the Legislature to fix.

The question of Sunday liquor selling is to be voted on at the next election, and in all cities giving a majority in favor of it the Excise Commissioner must permit it between noon and midnight.

The authors of the proposed measure are John Jay Chapman, Gustav Schwab, Fulton Cutting, Percival Knauth, Benjamin J. Watson, and Robert Graham.

WILL TAKE THE PALISADES

NEW-JERSEY TO BE ASKED TO PAY AN EXTRAVAGANT PRICE.

To Acquire for About $1,000,000 Some 170 Acres Which Are Assessed for Only About $100 an Acre.

CLOSTER, N. J., Jan. 6.—As soon after its organization as is possible Gov. Werts will present to the New-Jersey Legislature, through Senator H. D. Winton of this (Bergen) county, his plan for the condemnation of the Palisades lands for State purposes. It has been estimated that the cost of acquiring these lands will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

The Palisades proper are owned for the most part by well-known capitalists, bankers, and politicians of New-York. About fifteen years ago a strip of land extending along the Palisades and comprising in the neighborhood of 170 acres—pretty much all of the Palisades, in fact—was purchased of Elisha Ruckman, who owned the major part of the land, and of other small owners by a syndicate known as the Palisades Land Company. The then Collector, Abram C. Eckerson, collected the taxes. The assessed valuation of the land when he made his first collection averaged about $100 an acre. When he was about making out his tax bills for 1880 the Assessor, C. N. Durie, having been on his rounds, Mr. Eckerson ascertained that the members of the syndicate had divided the land among them. Then he was surprised that he had some of the most prominent men in the country to deal with.

The Palisades had been purchased, under the syndicate name of the Palisades Land Company, for its members, among whom were Levi P. Morton, George Bliss, Whitelaw Reid, William Walter Phelps, William S. Opdyke, John A. Miller, Mason Young, C. A. Miller, G. L. Haight, T. P. Crooke, Gordon L. Ford, Arthur N. White, Marshall O. Roberts, and John Hay.

Having been directed to forward his bills to the gentlemen named, Collector Eckerson did so. He received checks for the amounts of his bills. Each gentleman had taken ten acres of the land as his share, and each paid his amount—something like $12.50. When "John Hay's" check came in, it was found that he was not "John Hay" at all, but Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States. It was also ascertained that "Arthur N. White" was his father, "Deacon" S. V. White, so well known in Wall Street. In addition to the ten acres held by each member of the syndicate, Whitelaw Reid had ten acres, twenty in all, and William Walter Phelps had fifty-five acres in all. With fifteen men in the syndicate, each having ten acres, and the two named having together fifty-five additional acres, the grand total was 205 acres. But Mr. Phelps had purchased the most of his additional land separately, and so the original purchase of the syndicate was really 170 acres.

That was in 1880. In 1881 the gentlemen named came to the conclusion that the assessment was exorbitant, and had the valuation reduced. The books of this latter year show that the valuation was placed at $80 per acre. It may be said that prior to the names of the gentlemen referred to appearing on the tax books of Harrington Township, Bergen County, N. J., the taxes of the syndicate had been paid by William Walter Phelps, as manager or agent of the concern. It may also be said that the valuation has since been increased slightly, and that the owners are now paying taxes on a valuation of something over $100 per acre.

So much for that portion of the Palisades. The greater part of the remaining portion is owned by B. W. King, Leon Barnes, Crammond Kennedy, ("The Boy Preacher,") Agnes Kennedy, William Campbell, Charles F. Nordhof, Sweeting Miles, McNell of the firm of Smith & McNell, New-York hotel men; Monell, the New-York ink manufacturer, and Messrs. Lymbeers, Lamb, Wetyen, A. H. Stoddard, and a few others. These and the former members of the Palisades Land Company own the cream of the property. There are a few owners here and there who have made more or less improvements. The rest of the land under consideration, and, indeed, a goodly part of that referred to, is unimproved. Several rickety houses are situated on the bluff at and beyond Alpine, and these are labeled "To Let" or "For Sale."

"Why it should cost from $500,000 to $1,000,000 to acquire these lands, the assessed valuation of which only twelve years or so ago was reduced, at the demand of the owners, from $100 to $80 per acre, is beyond the ken of those residing in this vicinity," said a gentleman who is conversant with these facts. "It is but a narrow strip of land, and this property stops at the cliff and does not include the land lying between the base of the Palisades and the river. Therefore, a ten-acre plot, stretched along the Palisades, takes in a large number of running feet, as one may readily see."

It may be said in this connection that there are perhaps a dozen handsome residences along the line of the Palisades at

NEWS OF THE COLLEGES

Preparations at Cornell to Send a Crew to England.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

The Reasons for Prof. B. G. Wilder's Opposition to Intercollegiate Contests for Athletic Honors.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Near the close of last term there were rumors of a threatened diphtheria epidemic among the students here. Prompt action by the health officers in the few cases that actually occurred prevented the spread of the disease. The only case that resulted fatally was that of Edgar A. Morgan, who died on Dec. 27. Mr. Morgan resided in Freeport, Ill., and was a freshman in the department of civil engineering. The health officers state that there are no cases of the disease here at present.

On Friday evening Mr. B. E. Walker, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Toronto, delivered an interesting lecture on the Canadian banking system, which is receiving so much attention in this country at this time.

Prof. Hiram Corson of the department of English literature has just published a new book on "The Aims of Literary Study."

It is estimated that the proposed trip of the Cornell crew to England next Summer will cost $7,000. This sum is to be raised by subscription, and a committee of alumni has been appointed to have charge of the fund. The committee consists of Charles S. Francis, Troy, N. Y., Chairman; F. W. Kelley, Albany, N. Y., Treasurer, and Secretary; John De Witt Warner, New-York; J. F. Gluck, Buffalo; B. E. Shear, Denver, Col.; R. H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. T. Newton, Pueblo, Col.; L. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.; P. J. Hagerman, Colorado Springs, Col.; F. G. Schofield, Fishkill, N. Y.; H. H. Sanger, Detroit, Mich.; E. H. Crooker, Minneapolis, Minn., and George B. Upham, Boston, Mass. The regular expenses of the crews are met by a fund subscribed by the undergraduates. The circulars to alumni have just been issued, and there has not yet been time for any response, but on the first day, when subscription books were issued here, over $1,000 was subscribed. The total expense for the Cornell crews this year will probably be about $12,000.

In a letter to Dean White, Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," writes: "The account you sent me of the rowing record of your university is certainly a remarkable one, and I am very glad that I seem to have had some share in starting your aquatics on their triumphant career. I cannot say, of course, that I wish you to beat Oxford, as you have all rivals on your own side, but I rejoice to see that you are likely to have a crew at Henley before long, and I promise to wish them well." The first boat club at Cornell was started early in the seventies, on the occasion of the visit of Judge Hughes to the university, and was named the "Tom Hughes" Boat Club.

The alumnae of Cornell are to establish a two-hundred-dollar scholarship for women students of the university. The money is now being raised and the scholarship will probably be open to competition next Fall.

H. Morse Stephens, formerly of Oxford, now Professor of Modern European History here, has made some comparisons between English and American college students. He concludes that American students take a more comprehensive view of history, and are also ahead of English students in power of generalization, but show remarkable weakness in knowledge of details. Prof. Stephens also sharply criticises the American undergraduate for his poor English and general carelessness in the use of his mother tongue.

One of the most steadfast and consistent opponents of intercollegiate athletic contests is Prof. B. G. Wilder of the department of physiology and anatomy. Prof. Wilder's objections are not to athletics per se, but to intercollegiate contests. About the close of the football season Prof. Roberts introduced a resolution before the Cornell Faculty providing that hereafter Cornell students shall not be allowed to participate in intercollegiate football contests. To support this resolution, Prof. Wilder wrote an article, setting forth his views on the subject. He begins by stating that our system of college athletic contests is largely an imitation of foreign customs, and that in this, as in most imitations, we go far beyond our pattern. Many football games show the possibility of playing the game without roughness or brutality, but the majority go to show that the probability is strongly the other way.

Prof. Wilder insists on the distinction between athletics and intercollegiate contests. He says: "In respect to athletic contests, reasons of importance and difference between the intracollegiate and intercollegiate forms the distinctions are substantially as between recreation and distraction, liberality and extravagance, emulation and hostility, zeal and ferocity, music and noise, enthusiasm and hysterics, moderation and excess."

Prof. Wilder thinks that the responsibility for the present state of affairs rests largely with professors, who hesitate to proceed with severity against capable men who are deficient in their work from having their time taken up with athletic occupations.

That is little respect the Faculty will show to the resolutions against intercollegiate football, but Prof. Wilder is determined to continue his crusade against all kinds of intercollegiate athletic contests.

PRINCETON BOYS AT WORK AGAIN.

Vacation Closed Last Wednesday—Preparing for Examinations.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The Christmas recess of the university came to a close last Wednesday, and all departments are again open for work. The registration regulations, which required all students to register at the college offices not later than 5 P. M., Jan 3, brought nearly all the students back on time, and, with the cool weather and heavy fall of snow, the university has assumed its midwinter aspect.

The month of January is one of the hardest in the academic year. The regular midyear examinations begin at its close, lasting into the first ten days of February, and all students are kept close to their books in preparation for these examinations. It is an especially hard time for the seniors, for the midyear examinations of the senior year are usually the hardest of the whole course, and, besides this fact, the further incentive for hard work exists in the fact that the senior's final rank in his class depends very largely on his showing at these examinations.

During the Christmas recess a handsome addition was made to the interior of Marquand Chapel in the shape of a memorial window. This window was presented to the college by William E. Dodge of New-York in memory of his son, the late William Earl Dodge. The new window is on the south side of the chapel, directly opposite the "David and Jonathan" window, which was erected some years ago by Henry Marquand of New-York City in honor of his son, and is a companion to it.

The next concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given in the old chapel to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Studdiford of Trenton spoke before the members of the Philadelphian Society in Murray Hall on Thursday evening. Dr. Studdiford is pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and a graduate of the college, in the class of 1856. His address was on the subject "Every Man to His Work."

Prof. Hunt of the English department has promised to write four articles for The Homiletic Review for the coming year, under the titles "The Church and the College," "The Evangelization of Early England," "The Study of the English Language by the Clergy," and "Skepticism in Modern English Verse." Prof. William Henry Green of the Theological Seminary, Prof. George T. Purves of the Seminary and the Rev. Dr. J. O. Murray, Dean of the college, have also engaged to write articles.

To-morrow the Very Rev. Dr. Hole, Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, will make an address before the students and Faculty of the University, in the new Commencement Building, Alexander Hall. The subject of the address will be "Memories of My Life from Grave to Gay; or, Recollections." This is the first lecture of a course to be given during the winter, under the auspices of the Philosophic Society.

In conformity with a request of a number of prominent gentlemen in Philadelphia, President Patton will deliver a series of lectures in that city during the present Winter. The lectures will be eight in number, and the general subject will be "Theism." They will be delivered in Association Hall, corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets, at 4 o'clock P. M., beginning about the first week in February.

A new departure at Princeton is taking shape in the effort to organize a course in vocal music, under the leadership of Prof. Wilford Watters. This course is to cover two hours each week, beginning next Wednesday. Prof. Watters is at present vocal instructor at the National Conservatory of Music of America. It is understood that the course he is establishing at Princeton is independent of the college curriculum, and under his own supervision and responsibility, but having the sympathy and co-operation of members of the Faculty particularly interested in that department of art.

Seven American colleges, including Princeton, Yale, and Columbia, have recently joined in an effort to erect a memorial to the Latin writer Sallust, at Aquila, Italy. All these colleges have made contributions to this end.

Prof. William Libbey, Jr., of the class of '77, who last Summer accompanied the Peary relief expedition on its four months' cruise to the arctic regions, has been elected a Vice President of the American Society of Naturalists. Prof. William B. Scott, '77, of the geological department, has been elected to a like position in the American Morphological Society.

WEST POINT EXAMINATION WEEK

Cadets Anxious, but Have Delightful Winter Recreations.

WEST POINT, Jan. 6.—Cadets have been on the anxious seat this week. Recitations were entirely suspended, and the lads were allowed their freedom, except when called upon by the Academic Board for examinations.

Every morning at 8 o'clock detachments of gray-coated and white-gloved youths assembled in the area of barracks, and, while the bugle notes that called them forth were dying away among the hoary crags of Cro' Nest, they were undergoing a mental probing before the committees which sit in the Library and Philosophic Hall. Those who were awaiting their turn to be called lost no time in preparing and brushing up their memories for the trying ordeal.

Cadets are, however, always better prepared for examinations than college students. They are required to keep up at all times to a certain standard. At the end of each week their marks are posted in conspicuous places, and this informs them of their progress. Should they fall below the required standard, they are placed among the "goats," or lowest men in the class.

In the semi-annual examinations, the weekly progress of cadets is taken into consideration, and their class standing for the ensuing year is in a great measure fixed from this record.

The fourth class, as usual, will lose more members as a result of the examinations than any of the higher classes, although it is expected that a few will be "found" in the "yearling," and at least one in the second class. Of course, no one knows at this time who will be "found," but the lads are close guessers, and usually hit the mark.

Coasting is now a favorite pastime, and long sleds filled with uniformed lads glide in rapid succession down the dock road and dash with lightning speed toward the old stone steps which lead to the soldiers' guardhouse. The river has not been quite safe for skating up to the present time. The flats south of Sea Coast Battery have, however, afforded ample space, and the place has been well patronized. A too venturesome bandsman who attempted to cross the river was carried away on a floe, and had it not been for a passing tug that rescued him he would undoubtedly have been drowned.

Not in many years has sleighing been so good as at present. The snow was plentifully mixed with hail when it fell, so that there was no occasion to wait for it to pack. Straw rides at once became popular, and now there is seldom a night that there are not dozens of sleighing parties rushing merrily along the mountain roads, bells jingling and horns tooting gayly. Sleighing at night in the Highlands is peculiarly fascinating. The ghostly shadows of the tall, bleak trees falling athwart the snow-covered road forms a beautiful foreground for the placid, winding Hudson, which lies like a vast sheet of glass in the bright moonlight, many hundred feet below.

The giant hills on either side, covered with a mantle of spotless snow, scintillating as if studded with millions of diamonds, rise clear and sharply defined. Rushing streams and miniature cataracts, decorated with frozen spray in countless fantastic shapes, are passed in every valley. The steep precipices and hoary crags, from which immense icicles depend, wear an aspect of the greatest solemnity. Nature seems to have put on a raiment which is grander and more sublime than her coat of verdure in Spring, or the golden hue of her Autumn garb. The crisp, cold air, laden with health and buoyancy, brings color to the cheek and lightness to the heart.

Amid such scenes the jingle of the sleighbells rises and swells like music, and gives life to a picture which lives in memory. Cadets are not allowed to go sleigh riding through the mountains. They are "off limits" on a wagon, bicycle, or any conveyance drawn by horses.

The beautiful greenhouse and conservatory of Col. Postlethwaite caught fire last Monday, and all the rare plants which the Colonel had gathered in many lands were destroyed. The post fire patrol prevented the fire from doing more damage.

Carloads of furniture for the new academy arrived at the West Shore Station during the last week. The section rooms are now almost ready. Classes will move in after the examinations, which will probably end to-morrow, are over.

The Paymaster was on the post during the week. Major Smith was graduated from West Point, and has many friends here.

HARVARD VACATION TIME ENDED

Privileged Graduates—Students Are Taught Hygienic Cooking.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 6.—The quiet of vacation time ended Thursday morning, when recitations and lectures began with the ringing of the 9 o'clock bell.

All undergraduate students had to register between 9 and noon on Thursday, and unlucky the student who neglected his duty. Failure to register, unless the student can prove that he was at college Thursday morning and had merely forgotten to enroll himself, would result in his being put on probation.

The privileged graduate student, however, does not have to register; in fact, he is subject to very few regulations. He does not have to be present at lectures unless he chooses, and he is only required to take the mid-year and final examinations. About all that he has to do is to reside within reach of the college and prove by the results of the two examinations that he has been industrious.

The most interesting announcement which greeted the students on their return from vacation was one of especial importance to men in the Lawrence Scientific School. Hygienic cooking has been added to the list of studies, and arrangements have been made for the instruction of such men as desire it at the Boston Cooking School.

The following speakers have been chosen to represent the Harvard Union in the joint debate with the Trinity Club this month: J. P. Gately, Fitz Hugh Smith, Jr., and C. B. Dunway. The disputants to represent the Trinity Club are F. N. Perkins, J. H. Quincy, and R. C. Surbridge. Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge will preside.

The library was closed during a part of the vacation for necessary repairs, but is now open again and in running order. Lack of illuminating facilities, however, makes it necessary to close it at about 4 o'clock every afternoon.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

New Tennis Courts—A Handsome Gift to the Law Library.

The conversion of the former garden upon the estate purchased by the university into a series of lawn tennis courts, four in number, is almost completed. Each court is to be of the amplest dimensions, measuring 50 feet in breadth by 110 feet in length. They form two terraces, the lower rising about six feet above Andrews Avenue, and the upper about four feet above the lower. Along the upper side of the upper court will be space for spectators between the court and the handsome boxwood hedge, which defines the west side of the courts, more than 200 feet in length.

A handsome Christmas gift has come to the University Law School from Mr. David Banks, Chairman of the Library Committee, of valuable law books.

Under the direction of Mr. William F. Havemeyer, the Treasurer, the oil portrait of Chancellor MacCracken, by Turner, and also the portraits of Prof. Richard H. Bull, Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, and Prof. E. A. Johnson, have been placed upon the walls of the Faculty Room in the Hall of Languages.

The handsome bell presented by Mr. Charles Otis, a member of the University Council, to the university was rung for the first time on Christmas morning. It is a fac simile of one of the chimes at Williams College, and weighs over 2,000 pounds. It bears the inscription in Greek, "Glory to God in the Highest." It is rung not only for chapel, but also at the close and commencement of every recitation.

The first term ends the first day of February. Term examinations begin Friday, Jan. 25, and occupy six days.

Dr. Lewis A. Stimson will lecture to-day on the "Life and Work of Pasteur."

The Woman's Advisory Committee meets this week at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, its President, to prepare its report for the beginning of the new year.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE HAPPENINGS.

Two Interesting Courses of Lectures Announced by President Low.

President Low delivered the convocation address last Thursday evening at the Chicago University. His subject was "The University and Its Relation to Questions of the Times."

The Trustees will hold their monthly meeting this afternoon in Hamilton Hall.

President Low has announced two courses of lectures which to botanists ought to prove of interest and value. The first and more important course will be that on the "Evolution of Plant Life." This course is divided into sections. The general introduction will be treated by Prof. Britton, the historical development of Mr. Arthur Hollick, morphological development by Dr. S. Ely Jelliffe and Prof. Britton, the anatomical and physiological development by Dr. Carlton C. Curtis. At the conclusion of the course, Prof. Britton will give a summary of the facts adduced, and the theories advanced by the course. There are three lectures in each section. They will be given in the Library Building on Tuesday afternoons, beginning on Jan. 15, and concluding April 2.

The second course will be given by Mr. Hamilton Gibson on "The Mysteries of the Flowers." There are four lectures in this course, and they are given in co-operation with the Cooper Union. They will be delivered on Tuesday evenings, in the Great Hall, beginning with Jan. 8.

Mid-year examinations begin on Jan. 28.

The sophomores cleared $400 from their burlesque, "Our Boys Up to Date," which was given in the Berkeley Lyceum the week before Christmas.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Christmas vacation closed Jan. 3, and the students returned for registration Thursday afternoon. The work of the first semester has been resumed, and will be carried on through January. A new catalogue, which is soon to appear, will show radical changes in the curriculum. After June, 1895, all students entering the college will be candidates for the A. B. degree, as the degrees of B. L. and B. S. are no longer to be granted. The preparatory department is also to be abolished, and new courses are to be introduced.

W. Hamilton Gibson will lecture before the students Saturday and Monday afternoons, Jan. 5 and 7, on "The Mysteries of the Flowers." These lectures are illustrated.

President Henry M. Booth, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, will give two lectures the 9th and 11th of January, on "The Development of the English Bible" and on "The Topical Study of the Bible." These lectures will conclude the series begun in October by Prof. Willis J. Beecher, D. D., on "Method of Old Testament Study," and continued by Dr. James Riggs on "The Gospel of St. John."

A lecture on "Experimental Psychology" will be delivered Jan. 15 by Prof. Edward B. Titchener of Cornell University. This lecture will supplement the work of the psychological department, conducted by Margaret Floy Washburn, Ph. D., who formerly studied under Prof Titchener in the Sage School of Ethics.

Early in February a piano recital will be given by E. A. Macdowell, the noted pianist and composer.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

List of Those Who Will Speak at the Coming Banquet.

Preparations for the banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution of this city are sufficiently completed to enable the managers to announce the list of toasts and speakers.

Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the society, will make the opening address in eulogy of the army and navy of the United States, in whose honor indirectly the banquet is given, the celebration being tendered as a direct compliment to Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Admiral Bancroft Gherardi. Mr. Depew will introduce the remaining speakers. The Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Episcopal Archdeacon of New-York, will invoke the blessing. The toasts will be:

"The Army," reply by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East.

"The Navy," reply by Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, United States Navy, lately retired, and now a resident of Stratford, Conn.

"The Battle of Cowpens," reply by ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, who commanded the troops of several States at the dedication of the battle monument at Spartanburg, S. C., a few years ago.

"Lafayette," reply by Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, Yale University.

"Our Sister Societies," reply by Gen. Horace Porter, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"National Character," reply by the Rev. Samuel A. Elliot of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of President Eliot of Harvard University.

"The Making of Young Americans," reply by Elbridge S. Brooks of Somerville, Mass., author of "The Book for Young Americans," published recently by The Century Magazine under the auspices of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Among the guests who will be present are Secretary Lamont, Mayor William L. Strong of New-York, Prof. H. H. Boyesen of Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, George Cary Eggleston, Franklin Murphy of Newark, N. J.; William B. Hornblower, who was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Jonathan Trumbull, a lineal descendant of "Brother Jonathan" of the American Revolution; Gen. Thomas L. James, Morris B. Beardsley and Charles H. Nettleton of Connecticut, J. Wells Champney, Gen. Joseph R. Breckinridge, United States Army; Thomas McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn; Dr. John S. White of the Berkeley School, Admiral Rue of the navy, Gen. George S. Greene, the oldest living graduate of West Point, and Col. W. C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is one of the most active and public spirited of the patriotic societies. It originated the annual celebration of Flag Day, as instrumental in saving the City Hall from destruction, and brought about the legislation of Congress for indexing the records of service in the Revolution and permitting army and navy officers to wear the badges of the patriotic societies. It has already built several monuments, put up tablets, and accomplished much other memorial work, and is occupied with arrangements for other notable achievements. The society is composed solely of men who are lineally descended from ancestors in the Revolution. No "collaterals" are admitted to membership, and the rigid scrutiny of credentials causes the very handsome certificate of membership, which is displayed on the walls of thousands of homes, to be prized highly.

Incidentally the society is doing much to promote a better understanding between the foremost men of the North and the South, and it is a fact significant of the national spirit which animates these Sons that among the managers of the New-York Society are two ex-Confederate officers.

The officers of the society are: President—Chauncey M. Depew; Vice President—Robert B. Roosevelt; Secretary—John Winfield Scott; Treasurer—Ira B. Stewart; Registrar—Edward H. Hall. Among the members are Walter S. Logan, Henry Hall, Col. John C. Calhoun, Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Elbridge G. Spaulding of Buffalo, Capt. Hugh R. Garden, Hart Lyman, Joseph W. Cutler of Rochester, Andrew J. C. Foye, William P. Wadsworth, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Lieut. Walter J. Sears, United States Navy, and Edward J. Chaffee.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued Dullness in Stock Speculation and Lower Prices.

GOLD EXPORTS AND POOR EARNINGS

Further Liquidation in Jersey Central —Failure of the Reading Plan— The Movement to Protect Whisky Stockholders— The Bank Statement.

The volume of trading last week was not greater than is frequently done in a single day in times of average activity. Outside of the industrials and the Grangers, operations were of a most desultory kind, and with few exceptions the changes were not material. The temper of the Street was bearish, the position of the traders being based on poor railway traffic returns and large gold exports. There was almost an entire absence of influential news. The fact that there were no disturbing developments was regarded as encouraging.

The weak spot in the market was Jersey Central. It was sold on the impression that there was to be a reduction in the rate of dividend, and it closed on Saturday 3 points below the final price of the previous week. The Grangers were more or less heavy on the poor returns of earnings. St. Paul was down to 54⅞ at one time, but rallied before the close, and its net loss was only 1⅝ points. Burlington lost a point, and Northwestern 1½. Rock Island's decline was only fractional. Missouri Pacific developed weakness in the latter part of the week, and closed 2⅜ points below the previous week. On small trading, Canadian Pacific lost 3⅞ points, Illinois Central 1¾, Michigan Central 2, and Reading 1⅝.

The Olcott-Earle plan for the reorganization of the Reading Company was officially declared to be a failure, but the announcement had little influence, as the collapse had been foreseen from the first. The committee still represents a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and it announces its intention to proceed with foreclosure. It is safe to say, however, that the mortgage will never be foreclosed, the present threat being intended to coerce the junior security holders into making concessions in another plan of reorganization.

Speculation in the industrials was not active. Sugar moved within 3 points and scored a net loss of 2¾. The trading in it, however, was less than 100,000 shares. Chicago fluctuated on rumors concerning the coming dividend, and it ended 1¼ points down.

The bear party on Distilling and Cattle Feeding, headed by the President of the company, attempted further to depress the stock, but met with no success. In fact, the stock developed considerable strength, and seems destined to sell higher. A Protective Committee, composed of men of the highest character, has been appointed to look after the interests of the stockholders, and it is safe to say that the present management will be deposed at the next annual election. Proxies are being started for that purpose.

The continued withdrawal of gold from the Sub-Treasury for export and other purposes has reduced the Government's surplus holdings to about $81,500,000, and the loss has given rise to the impression that another bond issue cannot long be avoided. The bank statement was regarded as rather unsatisfactory, although, at this season of the year, the items are usually contradictory.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Jan. 6, 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	37	36¾	..
American Cotton Oil	23½	22½	28⅛
American Cotton Oil pf	68	67¾	65
*American Sugar Refining	89½	86½	81¾
*Am. Sugar Refining pf	91½	90½	84½
*American Tobacco	99⅝	98¾	73½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	4⅞	4¼	12⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	60	67
*Bay State Gas	23⅜	21	..
Canada Southern	49½	49	50¾
Canadian Pacific	59	56	72⅜
Central Pacific	14½	14	17¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17	17⅜
Chicago Gas	74	71½	65½
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅛	94⅞	100¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71⅝	69½	76⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	37⅞	35¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	57	54⅞	58⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	117	118
Chi., Rock Island & Pac	62	60½	65⅞
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7	6	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	16⅝	16½	20
Consolidated Coal	33	33	..
Consolidated Gas Co	131	129¾	136⅞
Delaware & Hudson	137¾	127¼	135⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	161†	159½	168½
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	10½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¼	33⅞	32
Distilling & Cattle F'd'g	10⅝	9⅜	24⅜
†Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	102	100¼	97
General Electric	34¾	33½	34¾
Great Northern pf	102¼	102¼	100⅛
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1⅝	1⅜	4
Green Bay & W., pf., t. r.	3½	2⅜	..
Illinois Central	83½	81⅛	91½
Iowa Central	6¼	6⅛	4
Iowa Central pf	23½	23½	28
Laclede Gas	26½	26	15⅜
Laclede Gas pf	84¼	83	..
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16	14½
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¼	70½	65
Lake Shore	137⅞	134½	122⅛
*Long Island Traction	13	12	8
Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	52½	44
Louisville, N. A. & C	6½	6½	8½
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	21½	20	40
Manhattan Beach	2½	2½	..
Manhattan Consolidated	105½	104	123¾
Michigan Central	95	95	97
Missouri Pacific	26¾	24	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅜	12⅜	13½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf	21⅜	21⅜	24⅞
*National Lead Co	38	36	25½
*National Lead Co. pf	84⅝	83¾	71
National Linseed Oil	18½	18½	23⅛
New Central Coal	6	6	..
New-Jersey Central	89⅜	84⅞	115
†New-York Central	98⅜	97½	97⅜
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	32½	32	11
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13¼	13¼	14⅜
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	27½	30
N. Y., Lack. & Western	116½	116½	111
N. Y., L. E. & W	10¼	9½	14
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	21	20⅜	29½
N. Y., Sus. & Western	14½	14¼	15¼
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	40½	40½	45
Norfolk & Western	5½	5½	..
North American	3½	3½	4
Northern Pacific	4	4	5⅛
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	16⅞	18
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅜	15⅜
Oregon Improvement	11	11	11
Oregon R. & N	10½	10½	24
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6	5
Pacific Mail	22	21¼	15⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	13¾	12⅜	19⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	33½	32	27
P., C., C. & St. L	15⅝	15⅜	12
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	45	..
Pull. Palace Car Co	154	154	169
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	180	176
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4⅜	4½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9	9
St. Paul & Omaha	33	31½	38½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	110	110½
St. P., Minn. & Man	109½	109½	100
Southern Pacific	19¼	18	22¼
Southern Railway	10⅜	10¼	..
Southern Railway pf	36½	35½	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15⅝	15⅜
Texas Pacific	9½	9¼	8½
T., A. A. & N. M	2½	2¼	5⅝
Union Pacific	11¼	11	19
United States Cordage	8⅞	6½	..
United States Cordage pf	18¼	11¼	..
United States Cordage gtd.	22½	20	..
United States Rubber	35⅛	33½	40
United States Rubber pf	94½	93¾	83
*United States Leather	10¾	9½	..
*United States Leather pf	63⅝	62	..
Wabash pf	14	13⅝	14⅜
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	86⅝	85¾
*Western Union Beef	8	8	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	10⅛	13⅝

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in reserve of $593,200. The banks now hold $35,862,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $743,000, an increase in specie of $2,106,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $624,100, an increase in deposits of $3,556,400, and an increase in circulation of $110,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 5, '95.	Dec. 29, '94.	Jan. 6, '94.
Loans	$498,390,000	$492,647,000	$418,807,600
Specie	75,867,000	73,760,600	111,073,400
Legal t'd's.	98,207,000	98,831,100	102,354,400
Deposits	562,847,800	549,291,400	518,524,600
Circulation	11,406,100	11,294,700	13,043,400

The following shows the relation between the banks' loans and the liabilities:

	Jan. 5, '95.	Dec. 29, '94.	Jan. 6, '94.
Specie	$75,867,000	$73,760,600	$111,073,400
Legal t'd's.	98,207,000	98,831,100	102,354,400
Total reserve	$174,074,000	$172,591,700	$213,427,800
Reserve required against deposits	138,211,950	137,322,850	129,631,150
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$35,862,050	$35,268,850	$83,796,650

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$35,862,050	1890	$1,750,000
1894	83,796,650	1889	7,333,100
1893	8,942,450	1888	10,826,725
1892	18,961,125	1887	14,786,675
1891	8,576,875	1886	28,350,400

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steady. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent., with average a little better than 1 per cent.

Time money was in restricted supply, large lenders being temporarily out of the market. The demand was not urgent. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in small supply, while the demand was good. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months,' and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £513,601, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which, the previous week, was 63.32, became 53.34. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 325,000f. in gold and 6,375,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Chicago—80c premium. Boston—Par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $66,838, and the exports for the same period $4,477,336. The net exports, therefore, have been $4,410,498.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The first week in the year has shown a somewhat better tone to the investment market, a little more activity being noted. A large number of the issues quoted on the Stock Exchange are selling ex interest, so the prices appear somewhat lower, though in reality a number of the issues have partly regained their coupons. Pittsburg and Western 4s closed at 84½ ex January coupon, which makes them equivalent to 86⅛. There has been a strong investment demand for these bonds, and the floating supply is pretty well exhausted. Chicago and Eastern Illinois 5s have been active, selling up to 98¾. These bonds sold off somewhat, on the marketing of a large block of the bonds by an institution. They were readily absorbed, however, and have regained their loss, and are now in good demand.

The failure of the Earle-Olcott Reading reorganization plan was announced, and Reading issues declined sharply. The committee, however, threatens foreclosure under the 4s, and still invites deposits of these bonds. The plan as proposed was a makeshift, and involved such heavy charges that it was almost certain to fail.

The continued good shipments do not seem to have affected the money market in the least; in fact, rates have been lower this week than during December. Buyers have been encouraged to invest largely on account of the ease in the money market. The only issue brought out during the week was the Illinois Central 4 per cent. mortgage bonds of 1951, issued upon its western division. It was brought out at 101 and interest, which, in comparison with the price of the 4s on the main line, which sell at 110, seems very low. The entire issue was subscribed within twenty-four hours of the offering.

Government bonds were all weaker, the new 5s having sold as low as 116½, which is better than a 3 per cent. basis, and considerably less than the price the syndicate purchased the bonds for; 116½, however, seems to be the bottom price for the present at least, as large orders came into the market at this figure, and all offerings were immediately absorbed. Even should the Government issue a 3 per cent. bond, the 5s on a 3 per cent. basis would be cheap, as the 3 per cent. bond would sell at a considerable premium at once. Traction securities have been fairly active and in slightly better demand, both for the stocks and bonds, although no change in price has been noted.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refs. pf	1
Baltimore & Ohio	¾
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	2
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1¼
Lake Shore	1½
United States Cordage	1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refs.	2½
American Tobacco	2⅜
Canadian Pacific	3⅞
Chicago Gas	1¾
Chicago & Northwestern	1½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	1
Consolidated Gas	4½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
General Electric	1¼
Illinois Central	1¾
Laclede Gas pf	1¼
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago pf	1¼
Michigan Central	2
Missouri Pacific	2¾
National Lead	1¼
New-Jersey Central	3
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	1
Southern Pacific	1
United States Cordage pf	1
United States Rubber pf	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	2
Chicago & Erie 1st	1
Colorado Midland con. 4s	2
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1½
Memphis & Charleston 6s	1
Pittsbur

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver has been fixed for January 15th.

The time for depositing bonds without penalty has therefore been postponed to January 14th. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds immediately with the **American Loan and Trust Company, Boston,** and the **New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York.**

A large number of consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited with the committee since its last advertisement, and with the committee in Amsterdam it now represents more than a majority of the bonds afloat.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

N. Y. & E. RIVER, EQUITABLE, STANDARD, CONSUMERS', (Jersey City,) WESTERN, (Milwaukee,) INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) LAFAYETTE, (Ind.,)	Gas securities.
2D, 3D, 6TH, 8TH, and 9TH AV., 42D ST., MAN. & ST. NICHOLAS AV.,	Railroad securities.
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN, TRENTON POTTERIES', MICHIGAN PENINSULAR, AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS', AMERICAN BANK NOTE, BARNEY & SMITH, STANDARD OIL,	Industrial securities.

ALL SECURITIES WHICH HAVE A CURRENT MARKET ON THE "STREET."
DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.
Telephone 2,238 Cortlandt.

Public Securities.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	4s
CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	5s
CITY OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO	4½s
CITY OF SANDUSKY, OHIO	5s
CITY OF STEUBENVILLE, OHIO	4s
CITY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON	6s
CITY OF SALT LAKE, UTAH	5s
COUNTY OF CLARK, INDIANA	5s
COUNTY OF WOOD, OHIO	5s
COUNTY OF AUGLAIZE, OHIO	6s
COUNTY OF PIERCE, WASHINGTON	6s
COUNTY OF SILVER BOW, MONTANA	5s

Price and particulars on application.

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,

Chicago. **New-York,**
2 Wall Street.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
ROCKY FORK COAL CO. OF MONTANA.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the agreements, dated March 1st, 1890, and July 26th, 1893, that the undersigned, as Trustee thereunder, hereby invites and will receive sealed proposals up to noon of the 14th day of January, 1895, for the sale to him as such Trustee, of the stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana, to such amount as he may be able so to purchase for the sum of $13,333.33.

Proposals must specify the price at which holders will sell such stock, and the number of shares so offered.

Communications should be indorsed "Offers to sell stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana," and addressed to the undersigned at his office, No. 15 Broad St., New-York City.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. GEORGE S. BAXTER, Trustee.
New-York, Dec. 31st, 1894.

THE BOND RECORD

For January contains a clear presentation of the
INCOME TAX LAW
AND THE CURRENCY BILL,
also a review of recent railroad reports, full report of sales and quotations of bonds dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and a comparison of the New-York and Boston city debt.

For sale on all news stands and elevated stations. Price, ten cents.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

Western Lines, 4 % First Mt'ge. Gold Bonds of 1951.

Upon the Main Line of Railway from Dubuque to Iowa Falls.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Trustee.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION.
INTEREST FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

Total present issue, $3,550,000, upon 142 miles of railroad from Dubuque to Iowa Falls, which can eventually be increased by $6,450,000 upon the maturity or discharge from record of the bonds resting upon the remainder of the main line from the Mississippi to the Missouri River—258 miles.

These 400 miles have, according to official statements, in no one of the past four fiscal years earned less than $787,000, almost double the eventual interest requirements. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has paid semi-annual cash dividends uninterruptedly for the past thirty-three years.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for $2,000,000 of the above bonds, at 101 per cent. and accrued interest, until Wednesday, January 9th, reserving the right to close subscriptions at any prior time. Delivery will be made in the Company's bond certificates, exchangeable into the actual bonds as soon as the same shall have been completed. Circulars upon application.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

27-29 Pine Street.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

Upon the request of the holders of more than one-third of the entire Capital Stock of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to procure a rigid investigation of the affairs of the company; to protect the interests of the stockholders, and to secure a change of management.

Counsel for the committee have already taken steps to defend the company in legal proceedings now pending, and are preparing to institute such further proceedings as may be deemed advisable.

A circular is now in preparation for further information, which will be forwarded to stockholders, with a proxy in favor of this committee to be voted at the coming annual election.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN J. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD, } Committee.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.
NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av., Depository State of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, December 7, 1894.—The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
[illegible], Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the TRAMWAY POWER STORAGE COMPANY will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York on Jan. 7, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders, to increase the capital stock of said company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and to increase the number of shares of said company from 30,000 to 40,000; and at the same time a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders to amend the by-laws of said company so as to increase the number of the Directors of said company to thirteen, and to elect additional members of the Board of Directors, and to consider any other business that may be properly brought before it.—Dated Dec. 4, 1894.
HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.
AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.
CHARLES F. MAETHING, Secretary.

Office of the
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of New-York,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 28, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, January 8th next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

EIGHTH AVENUE BANK,
8th Av. and 23d St.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Eighth Avenue Bank will be held on Thursday, January the 10th, 1895, at the banking house, 254 8th Av. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
FLOYD S. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting for the election of eight Trustees and three Inspectors of Election of the State Trust Company will be held at the company's office, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1895, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.
J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of the Broadway Insurance Co. will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1895.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 30, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20, 1894.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 5, 1895.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. in cash upon the capital stock, payable on demand; and
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1894, certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 14 next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the SECOND MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.
CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

HURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IOWA,
80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.
H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Readers
OF
THE TIMES

- Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the name

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

87th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD,
FRANK G. STILES, President.
Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 AND 343 BOWERY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1894, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1895.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1895.

JOHN TIEBOUT, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.
74 and 76 Wall St.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars, and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1895.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 3d Av., cor. 124th St.
The Trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and Three Per Cent. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on and after January 21, 1895. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
December 11, 1894.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest at USUAL FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17th, or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 656 and 658 8th Av., corner 42d St.
Sixty-ninth semi-annual dividend. On and after Jan. 21, 1895, interest at the rate of 3⅝ per cent. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 up to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from Jan 1. Open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays. Assets, $6,950,000. Surplus, $650,000.
ARCHIBALD TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing in Philadelphia and New-York under our respective firm names expires this day according to its terms, in consequence of the death of our late esteemed senior, Mr. ANTHONY J. DREXEL.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm names of
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
ROBERT BACON,
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.,
TEMPLE BOWDOIN,
EDWARD M. ROBINSON.

31 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS, Dec. 31, 1894.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO. will be continued from this date, by the undersigned, under the firm name of
MORGAN, HARJES & CO.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
JOHN H. HARJES,
OSCAR G. SIEGEL,
HERMANN P. HEROLD.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN POST

He Represented the Tenth Illinois District —Died at His Hotel in Washington—A Short Illness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Philip Sidney Post of the Tenth Illinois District died at 4:40 o'clock this morning in his apartments, at the Hotel Hamilton, in this city, after a short illness. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, brought on by an accute attack of gastritis.

Gen. Post attended a dinner party Friday evening, and afterward sat around smoking and chatting for some hours. After retiring he was taken sick, and a physician was called in. Nothing serious was apprehended at first, but he gradually grew worse, and other medical aid was summoned on Saturday, but all efforts to help him proved futile. His wife, daughter, and one son were at the bedside when the end came. The other son, Philip, is in Chicago, where he resides, and is engaged in the practice of law. A number of Mr. Post's colleagues who live at the same hotel were unaware of his illness until his death was announced.

The Illinois delegation promptly offered their services to the bereaved family. Among them were Senator Palmer, Representatives Cannon, Henderson, and Hopkins.

The body will be taken to Galesburg, Ill., where services will be held and the interment take place Wednesday.

Gen. Post was a member of the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican by about 13,000 majority. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., March 19, 1833. When the war broke out he entered the Union Army as a Second Lieutenant of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

He was appointed in 1886 Consul to Vienna, and was promoted to be Consul General to Austria-Hungary in 1874. He resigned in 1879. He was prominent in the Grand Army, and was elected Commander of the Department of Illinois in 1886.

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE THREATENED

The Clothing Cutters Want to Work Only Eight Hours a Day.

Still another great strike of men engaged in the clothing trade is probable within a fortnight. This time the strike will be of the clothing cutters, of whom there are some 2,000 in this city. They want an eight-hour work day, because, they say, it would afford work to several hundreds of men who are idle.

Harry White of the United Garment Workers of America said the cutters had eight hours twenty-five years ago, which they won by a strike, but lost again through dissensions in labor's ranks. Delegate Robinson of the Brotherhood of Tailors said that if the cutters should strike, about 20,000 persons would be thrown out of employment.

Striking cloakmakers are to be put at work cleaning the streets to-day. Two hundred and fifty of them are to report at 243 Eldridge Street, where they will be supplied with brooms and shovels, and will be placed in charge of foremen of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Ice Crop Injured by the Storm.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The rain which has fallen in the Hudson Valley all day has been a great set-back to the ice crop. Last night about five inches of snow fell, and this has been turned into slush by the rain. The weather is now moderating, and the probabilities are that the ice will waste away considerably. Even if it should grow colder the clear ice will be covered with a layer of snow ice, which will have to be planed away. This will add much to the expense of gathering the crop.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar.—8—Glenn vs. Williams. 10—Same vs. Pomeroy. 11—Same vs. Aspinwall. 14—Same vs. Furnald. 15—Same vs. Mayer 16—Same vs. Eddy. 17½—Same vs. Rosevelt. 85—Woods vs. Jones Manufacturing Company. 81—Bloomingdale vs. Cooke. 86—La Rue vs. Cumner. 88—Lucy Couch, &c., vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 90—Couch vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 44—Kavanagh vs. Maine Steamship Company. 106—Hawthorne, &c., vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 122—Mercer Rubber Company vs. New-York Commercial Company. 97—Giltinan vs. Allen Bradley Company. 105—Moore vs. Stiljis. 112—Snyder vs. McNell. 34—Exchange Bank vs. Hubbard. 45—Brown vs. Demorest. 80—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 3—Humphreys vs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. 22—Jamieson vs. Tinsley. 24—Sherry vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 30—Staengien vs. Clodius. 31—Thomas vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 33—Baxter, &c., vs. National Park Bank. 36—Columbian National Bank of Boston vs. Cheever. 38—Peacock vs. Yale & Town Manufacturing Company. 46—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Smith. 29—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Trading Company. 30—McFeat vs. Corcoran. 31—Mooy vs. Seiderly. 32—Jacobson vs. Geller. 33—Donnelly vs. McArdle. 34—Cohen vs. Siegel. 35—Matter of Jennings Lace Works. 36—Stotts vs. Women's Mutual Insurance and Accident Company. 37—Childs vs. Bergen. 38—Matter of Noonan. 39—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Ebling. 40—Fansher vs. Reynes. 41—Kaiser vs. Schwab. 42—New-York Produce Exchange Bank vs. Coombs, Cosby & Eddy Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers—168—Gibbs vs. Pero. 122—Hershfeld vs. Bopp. 142—Milbank vs. De Riesthal. 192—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 133—Oelbermann vs. New-York Northern Railway. 188—O'Keefe vs. Kelly. 187—Boardman vs. Urquhart. 194—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company vs. Beemer. 161—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company. 166—Wilmerding vs. Baker. 167—Kelly vs. Oriental Con. Company. 197—Weston vs. Fitch. 198—Rothmiller vs. Schwarz. 199—Bayles vs. Ryan. 200—Schmalz Cigar Manufacturing Company vs. Schmalz. 201—New-York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Lloyds. 202—Soliders' Orphans' Home of St. Louis vs. Sage. 203—Same vs. same. 204—Wiggins vs. King. 206—Weber vs. Husted.

Divorce—2340—Rowland vs. Rowland. 2343—Mangels vs. Mangels. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 1997—Phillips vs. Phillips. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 2527—Malis vs. Malis. 1569—Von der Au vs. Von der Au. 2333—Lackey vs. Lackey. 2564—Mihalik vs. Mihalik. 2606—Siegel vs. Siegel. 2607—Bogart vs. Bogart. 2608—Jenny vs. Jenny. 2609—Chambers vs. Chambers.

Law and Fact—1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 2206—Whitehead vs. O'Sullivan. 2480—Olney vs. Baird. 1453½—Union Railway vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallihan vs. Bayliss. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 1868—Coffin vs. Leuh. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 2440—People ex rel. General Electric Company vs. Barker. 2441—People ex rel. Edison General Electric Company vs. same. 2442—People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company vs. same. 1256—Kent vs. Stevenson. 1500—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 1501—Smith vs. Bradhurst. 1820—Carpenter vs. Cornell. 1913—Neale vs. Carpey. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 1611—Beth Hamerdrash, &c., vs. Congregation, &c., Poland. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1327—Correll vs. Lauterbach. 2226—People ex rel. Pincker vs. Barker. 1794—People ex rel. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. same. 2525—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 368—Hutter vs. same. 594—Martens vs. same. 421—Brower vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Ochler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 262—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 309—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2319—Rivas vs. Flint. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 2529—Sullivan vs. Union Railway. 2472—McGunnigle vs. Stewart. 4963—Will vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 5314—Connelly vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2144—Kelly vs. Flynn. 2223—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Himes. 2273—Martiquier vs. Viano. 2257—Paten vs. Fisher. 1910—Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal. 1288¼—O'Neill vs. Jones. 5208—Ehatt vs. Clausen & Son Brewing Company. 2647—Morrison vs. Ghormley. 2751—Miller vs. Hermance. 5000—Davis vs. Myers. 1834¼—Allen vs. Press Publishing Company. 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander. 1550—Weber vs. Mangle. 3680—Scotti vs. Behsman. 2152—Demmer vs. Mayner, &c. 2425—Lynch vs. Smith. 1752—Tighe vs. Lindenberger. 2161—Jackson vs. Mayor, &c. 1478—Megroz vs. Morrison.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at [illegible] A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A.M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Calendar for January Term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M

ALL QUARTERMASTERS AMERICAN-BORN

Natives Succeed Those of Foreign Birth on the New-York.

The American Line Steamship Company has retired all the Quartermasters of foreign birth on the steamship New-York, and has filled their places with these native Americans: P. M. Dickey, J. T. Tanner, T. P. Pratt, T. F. Crochett, and F. T. Ellis.

Dickey comes from Massachusetts. His father was Captain of a clipper, and was lost at sea while on a voyage to India. J. T. Tanner's father was a whaler, and he, too, was lost at sea. T. P. Pratt comes from Maryland. His father was a Captain, and also went down with his ship.

Crochett has served on the Dolphin, and Ellis comes of a family of seamen in Maine.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Cissy Fitzgerald's Contract.—Cissy Fitzgerald, whom Manager George Edwardes of London is trying to enjoin from appearing in "The Twentieth Century Girl," under the management of Canary & Lederer, declares that she never signed a contract with Edwardes. She says he wrote her a letter, asking her to dance in the production of "A Gaiety Girl," and she reported for duty. She never, however, bound herself to remain with the company for any specified time, and as she was paid by the week, she claims that she was engaged by the week, and was entitled to leave at any time by giving a week's notice. This will be the leading point in her defense to the application for an injunction made by Manager Malone in behalf of Mr. Edwardes. The dancer is rehearsing daily at the Bijou, and has no doubt that she will be allowed to appear in "The Twentieth Century Girl." Canary & Lederer say that when she applied to them for the engagement, the first question asked her was, "Are you free?" and she assured them that she was.

—"Heart of Maryland."—The delay in the production of David Belasco's new play, "Heart of Maryland," which has been in the possession of A. M. Palmer for several months, has been caused by a curious condition attached to its presentation by the author. The play was originally written as a medium for the display of Mrs. Leslie Carter's abilities as a star, but for some reason the tour of that actress was abandoned. Then Belasco sold the play to Mr. Palmer, with the condition attached that Mrs. Carter should create the part of Maryland when the piece was produced. It is doubtful if any manager was ever before burdened with such a condition. Mr. Palmer, it is said, after mature consideration, concluded that there were other actresses who would do much better with the character than Mrs. Carter could possibly do, but Belasco was obdurate, and so the production has been repeatedly postponed, until now, if it is done at all at Palmer's this season, it will be very late, if "The Fatal Card" fulfills its promise of a long run.

—At His Old Pranks.—Nat C. Goodwin has been trying his luck at dice again, and this time his cost him \$1,000 for his night's amusement. After the performance in Cincinnati last Wednesday night, the actor felt the necessity for some excitement, and he was not long in finding a professional gambler who was ready to accommodate him. The dice were produced, and the game began for small stakes. As it proceeded, however, the stakes were raised until they reached \$50 and \$100 a throw. It was well into Thursday morning when the actor began to weary of his "fun," and concluded to count up his losses. He found that he was \$1,000 poorer in pocket than when he began to play, and, having satisfied himself on that point, he went to bed, apparently happy and contented.

—Richard Mansfield in the South.—Richard Mansfield closed his engagement in Washington Saturday night, playing to the largest receipts ever taken at Albaugh's Grand Opera House. The sale had to be stopped long before the opening of the theatre, so great was the rush to see this excellent actor in "A Parisian Romance." The company, comprising fifty people, started for Richmond, Va., yesterday, where they are to begin their Southern tour to-night. Jane Stuart left Mr. Mansfield's company after the performance of Saturday, to retire permanently from the stage. It is reported that she is to marry a wealthy gentleman of Milwaukee.

—Charity Matinée at Daly's.—A special matinée of "The Taming of the Shrew" will be given at Daly's Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the St. Agatha Home for Destitute Children, at Nanuet, Rockland County. The inmates of this institution are the children of dangerous, neglectful, or brutal parents, who have been rescued by the Gerry society and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. In the fifteen years of its existence the home has cared for over a thousand homeless and destitute little ones, who, but for this institution, would have been sent to some public charitable home.

—"The District Attorney."—Wilton Lackaye will create the leading part in "The District Attorney" when it is presented at the American Theatre, Jan. 21. A. M. Palmer having loaned the services of that actor to T. Henry French. Others in the cast will be Frank Mordaunt, George Fawcett, Odell Williams, Charles Abbe, Annie Irish, Elsie Shannon, and Adele Ritchie.

Gov. Hogg of Texas in Great Demand.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Gov. Hogg has not yet decided where he will locate after he leaves the Gubernatorial chair, but gives it out that "I have offers from all over the country, including New-York and the East, and some of them are daisies."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 9 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Earnford, from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Corinto, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Adirondack, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Brazil, per steamship La Plata Countries, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Carib Prince, from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 1 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

THURSDAY.—At 9:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Havana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via England,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, via San Francisco,) close here daily up to 7 AM, *6 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 7 AM, *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to 7 AM, *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 9 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

REALTY AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales are set down to take place at 111 Broadway to-day:

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, \$14,170.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Cyrenus P. Dorland, referee, 79 to 83 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 34 feet west of Park Avenue, 51 by 80, three four-story brownstone flats.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, \$60 and upward; II. cabin, \$45 and \$50; round trip, \$95 and \$100.

Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Sat., Mch. 9, 7 AM.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa. Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa. Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Jan 9 7 A.M. | *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.

No. 50 ton guns on the *new steamer.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, \$50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, \$35 and \$40. Steerage from New-York: to Britannic and Adriatic, \$10; on Majestic, Teutonic, \$15. Prepaid tickets \$15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M. | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, \$60 and upward; second cabin, \$35, \$40, \$45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Jan. 12, 6 AM.
LA NORMANDIE, Pilrot..Sat., Jan. 19, 10 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 26, 6 A.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, 1st Class, \$170, valid 60 days: First-class, \$160; second-class, \$116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH 4 ATL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, \$500, \$600, \$700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, \$60 upward; II. Cabin, \$35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M. Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Westernland, Jan. 9, 3 P.M. Noordland, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Jan. 7
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Jan. 11
Steamships have unsurpassed passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. Sou. and Ashley River Line to Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
F. F. A. W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35, N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, FETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed, and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 255 Columbus Av., 63 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Wagner Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply at city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By way of	Due
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
6:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence	11:00 AM
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, \$7, including parlor-car seat.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect January 7, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Cars,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2 (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 366 Fulton St., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 9:10 A. M. (4:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Belvidere, Manunka Chunk, and Flemington, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 4:30, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Connects for Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Sea Girt, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 4th Av., 125 and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 880 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

7:40 P. M.—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at 1,323 Broadway, 943 and 942 Broadway, 23 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:45 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 880 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and from earlier from West 23d St.:

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.

8:45 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car. Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily: For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 8:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M., daily, 1:30 P.M. ex.Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,196 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

\$3 TO BOSTON. \$4 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers City of Lowell (new) and City of Worcester in commission. Leave Pier (old number) 40, N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, \$1. Excursion, \$1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To BENJAMIN FARQUHAR CURTIS, Anne A. Curtis and William H. Curtis send greeting: Whereas, James F. Maury of Morristown, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Laura H. Curtis, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. d17-law6w7

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER NEELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York